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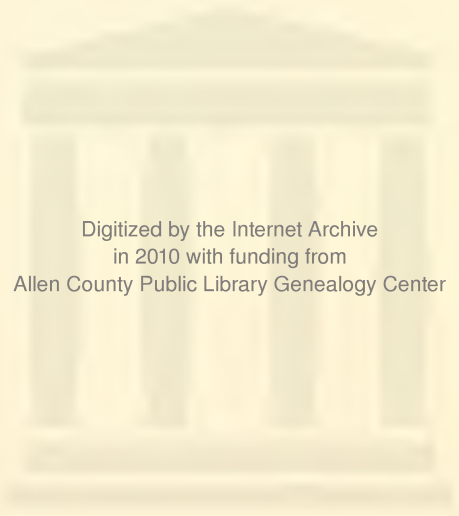
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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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BRITISH REMAINS;

OR,

A COLLECTION

OF

ANTIQUITIES

Relating to the BRITONS:

COMPREHENDING,

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I. A Concise History of
the LORDS MARCHERS;
their Origin, Power, and
Conquests in Wales. | concerning Jeffrey of
Monmouth's History. |
| II. The Arms of the An-
cient Nobility and Gen-
try of North-Wales. | IV. An Account of the
Discovery of America,
by the Welih, more than
300 Years before the
Voyage of Columbus. |
| III. A Letter of Dr. Lloyd,
Bishop of St. Afaph's, | V. A Celebrated Poem of
Taliesin, translated into
Sapphic Verse. |

The Whole selected from Original MSS. and other
authentic Records.

TO WHICH ARE ALSO ADDED,

MEMOIRS OF EDWARD LLWYD,
A N T I Q U A R Y,

Transcribed from a Manuscript in the Museum, Oxford.

By the Rev. N. OWEN, Jun. A. M.

SPARSA COEGI.

L O N D O N,

Printed for J. BEW, in Pater-Noster-Row. 1777.

P R E F A C E.

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THE history of the primary state of all people is commonly dark and obscure, but, I believe, few indeed, or none, more so, within a period the transactions of which might well have been transmitted to posterity in genuine perfectness, than the history of the Welsh nation, from the Conqueror William's time to the commencement of the thirteenth century. The printed accounts of this interesting interval are both few and unsatisfactory. Tho' neither poets nor bards were wanting to celebrate the heroes, the actions, and the achievements of the day; yet

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are these records now ungratefully neglected, or more shamefully abused: the precious remains of what our ancestors thought no preservation too great, no communicativeness too ready, suffered to moulder into dust, and to perish in obscurity.

The ancient manuscripts, in this kingdom, which relate even to the more infant state of the Britons, whether as originals or copies, are doubtless of number and variety abundantly sufficient: and, I am satisfied, were they better known, and had the historian an easier access to them, than at this time can be gotten, the part of our history most censured as deficient would
require

require no great elucidation nor enlargement. But, unluckily for our information, these, with others of some inferior note to *Cambrian*, have fallen, long since, into the hands of persons over-tenacious of the property, neither willing to lend the original, nor disposed to communicate the contents,

The library most copious in British MSS. which Wales, or any other country, can now boast of, is scarcely ever accessible to the antiquary or historian: but if, by some extraordinary means, admission be obtained, a favour rarely granted, permission to copy or to collate is never given on any consideration whatever: and that intelligence,

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telligence, which by dint of memory is surreptitiously conveyed away, cannot be long tenable, and is ever communicable but with diffidence and distrust. Whatever objection the owner may entertain, I can, in reason, conceive none, of withholding these records from the inspection of the learned: if it be pleasure to an individual to possess in inutility what his country with profitableness might enjoy, it is then of that kind with which I never wish to be gladdened. I can safely aver, that, were I less solicitous of rescuing from oblivion and obscurity the remains of antiquities here offered to the public, than I am of profit, or praise, from them, they should never through my means
have

have made their appearance in print. They contain in them several curious, singular, and perhaps interesting accounts of the Britons and their history, and display a narration of facts, at this time little known, read, or understood. They were selected, in the first intention, for private amusement and information: but finding in them such articles of intelligence, as might tend, in some measure, to illustrate the obscured period of our history, produced in me the first thought of their publication. To enumerate the several particulars comprehended in them, or to advance in encomiums upon the merit of which the world is to judge, would have the semblance, I presume, of vanity

nity and ostentation. Therefore I have only to add, in a few words, that, whatever errors may occur to the reader, he would not attribute them to the publisher's neglect, or inattention, but to the real source from whence taken ; which he hath not, to his knowledge, deviated from in a single instance. The chief defects throughout are either nominal or local : for the modern orthography of the Welsh language varies but very immaterially from the ancient mode of spelling it, and the most considerable deviation from its originality consists merely in writing the names of men, and places ; an error too prevalent, and too little regarded, in these and former days. This fault then will
evidently

evidently appear in the subsequent collection, from the differences of the times it originally was written in, and for which I am no way answerable. Indeed, were I desirous to alter what my poor judgment may prompt, I do not think myself at liberty herein to do it, but in passive province of a transcriber purely to deliver the plain simple narrative in the language of the original, neither to add, nor to diminish. I must confess that a critical knowledge of the Welsh tongue is far beyond my sphere of comprehension, and I believe is the excellency of few; for I knew but one person, during my residence in Oxford, that made it his study to attain it: from whose skill and learning
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in British antiquities his country may one day or other be benefited.

What reception this work may meet with, I am not anxious to know: that having done mine endeavours to rescue from obscurity the perishable remains of our ancestry, I shall rest satisfied in the attempt, be it successful or not. If favourably received, a future period may add to it others, equally scarce, curious, and valuable.

N. B. I need not apprize the reader that the History of the Lords Marchers is taken from no particular MS. The materials for it were selected out of divers, and thus digested, by the Editor, into the following summary.

THE

A CONCISE
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
LORDS MARCHERS;
THEIR
ORIGIN, POWER,
AND
CONQUESTS IN *WALES*.



A CONCISE
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
LORDS MARCHERS;
&c.

W H E N the Saxons had invaded Britain, and driven the ancient inhabitants from their fertile lands and territories, to seek for shelter in foreign kingdoms, a remnant took refuge in Wales; a country of itself naturally strong and secure, being bounded on one side by the Irish Sea, and separated from England on the other by mountains scarcely accessible. In this safe retreat did they live, and keep the possessions, in the full

4 A CONCISE HISTORY OF

exercise of their customs and manners, nearly 800 years. They were governed by Princes of their own blood royal until the death of Lleweline, sometime by one Prince, sometime by a number. The British language is, at this day, spoken by their descendants, the Welshmen; if it be not entire, it is the least corrupted, by changes and innovations, of any neighbouring tongue whatever: and, I think, there is now no danger of its ending in the same fate with the Cornish; a considerable time must certainly elapse before it is obliterated or wholly forgotten, if ever.

Egbert, who reduced the Saxon Hephtharchy into one Monarchy, and first called it by the name England, could never get any obedience or subjection paid to him by the Princes who ruled over Wales; for the people would acknowledge no Supreme, under God, but the lawful issues of Cadwallader, the last King of
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the Britons : whereupon did they continue in enmity with each other the whole of the Saxon government. And in the end, when it pleased God to send the Normans, under the conduct of William their Duke, to make a conquest of England, and to dispossess the Saxon issue of the Crown and its hereditaments, the Welshmen seemed unconcerned which side obtained the victory, for they accounted it as a war existing between two strange nations ; they would neither defend nor give assistance.

A while prior to the Norman conquest, the government of all Wales, which was once divided in petty principalities and jurisdictions, was happily united, and centered lastly in Roderic the Great. This Prince, not consulting the public weal or prosperity of his country, portioned his dominion into three shares, or territories, among his three sons. To his eldest son Anarwd he gave North-

6 A CONCISE HISTORY OF

Wales, containing fifteen cantreds; to Cadel, the second son, all South-Wales; and to Mervin, the youngest, fifteen cantreds in Powis-land. This division weakened the State exceedingly, caused them to be at variance with each other at home, and from abroad to suffer rapine and molestation: nevertheless, neither these Princes nor their successors would ever submit to the English Kings. Hence arose cruel wars and dissensions between the two nations, which continued, with but little remission, to the time of Edward I. who compleatly conquered the Principality, and acceded it to his dominion.

The frequent skirmishes and battles fought between the Welsh and their enemies, on the other side of the Severn, were productive of great slaughters and losses to both parties; and the Kings of England oftentimes levied great armies, and some in person, invaded their coasts,
and

THE LORDS MARCHERS. 7

and drove them several times into the mountains and fastnesses, but were never able to penetrate into the heart of the country without great loss to themselves, and little annoyance to the Welsh.

We read in the chronicles and histories of this realm the accounts of many expeditions made into Wales, by respective Kings of England; namely, King John's wars, made upon Lleweline ap Jorwerth; William Rufus, and Henry II. who entered Wales three times with royal armies; also Henry III's war with Lleweline ap Griffith. Many were the attempts to take this country by sea and land, but generally indeed with no success, by reason of strait passes, and intricate windings among mountains and bogs, which favoured the retreat of men habituated to clamber the rugged rocks, and which afforded them a security by strangers not easily pervaded. However, in process of time, they took divers of

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their low and frontier countries, which having taken they could not long possess with any peace or quietness.

The Kings of England, perceiving the wars to be very troublesome, and a hard matter to effect a conquest by any great army, because of the roughness of the country, and the difficulties of furnishing a number of troops, (as Henry II. fatally experienced, when he assayed to march his army over *Berwin* mountains, for they were nearly destroyed by cold and famine,) were therefore contented to grant unto several English nobility and gentry such countries as they could win by their own force and expence from their enemies the Welsh. And, withal, they permitted them and their heirs to hold the land conquered of the Crown, freely, *per Baroniam*, with the exercise of royal jurisdiction therein: whereupon they were stiled Lords or Barons Marchers; and all the foundation
of

of their title was by assuming and permission, and not by grant: for no grant of a Lordship Marcher is known ever to have been extant or recorded, neither in the Tower nor elsewhere.

Allured by these promises, many noblemen, and other persons of distinction, in England, levied great armies, and marched into Wales; and, after various successes, and changes of fortune, dispossessed the Welshmen of several fair Lordships and countries; so much of Wales as now containeth the counties of *Glamorgan, Pembroke, Monmouth, Brecknock, Radnor, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint*; with other parts, now annexed, by the law called the *Ordinance for Wales*, to the counties of *Gloucester, Hereford, and Salop*.

About the Norman conquest of England, several large towns of garrisons were built, in rank, on the frontiers of
Wales,

Wales, viz. *Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, Salop, and Chester*. Secure in their fortified towns, the adventurers, by frequent incursions into the low or flat countries, annoyed and molested the Welsh exceedingly; and by force, stratagem, and other expedients of war, they took divers of their territories. Peter Corbet held and possessed the manor of *Caurse*: Theobald de Verdon had *Mably*: Mortimer, *Wigmore*: Fitz-Allen, *Clun*, &c. Shortly after came Robert Fitz-Hammon, with his twelve Knights, into *Glamorgan*: Bernard and Newmark, to the Lordship of *Brecknock*: Strongbow, to the country of *Dyved* or *Pembrokeshire*: Martin, to the Lordship of *Cemais*: Morris de Londres, to *Cydwelli* and *Carnwillon*: Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, to the county of *Rhôs* and *Rhiviniog*, in the Lordship of *Denbigh*: Bruce, to the Lordship of *Gwyr, Buelt, Radnor, Mele-nith, Elvel, Mochnant, Nantbelwy*, and other parts of Wales. To the end that
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the said Lords should be as well the more willing to these attempts, as also the better able to rule and govern, and to keep in due obedience, the people of the country when conquered, the Kings of England suffered, and necessity of government indeed forced, those Lords to assume and take into their own hands such prerogative and authority, within the said districts, as seemed to themselves best adapted for the quiet government of the country. The Kings writs issued out of Westminster did not run into Wales, *Pembrokeshire* excepted, which was counted a part of England, and therefore called Little England beyond Wales: neither were there any Sheriffs or other officers of the King to execute any of his writs or precepts in the Principality. Therefore those Lords executed laws of sovereign governors on their tenants and people, in the Lordships subdued by them; and which the Kings of England thought prudent to permit for a time.

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The like policy, saith the ancient historiographer Lampridius, was used, by the Kings of England, with lands on the confines of Scotland. His words, as recited by Mr. Cambden, are, “ *Sola quæ de hostibus capta erant limitaneos ducibus et militibus donasset, ita ut eorum essent, si heredes illorum militarent, nec unquam ad privatos pertinerent, existimans eos militaturos si etiam sua rura defenderent.*” Therefore there is no record, as we said before, to be found of a grant made to any to be entitled Lord Marcher, nor was there ever any power given to exercise such regal jurisdiction as then and long after they successively used. To grant charters of such liberties, in their cases, could not be conveniently done for three reasons. First was, that the Kings of England, when they allowed any noblemen or other persons to hold the lands which they might take from the Welsh, knew not what countries or districts they should take, or whether they could win any
lands

lands at all; therefore could grant them no liberties within any certain, determined precinct or territories. Second reason was, that the Lords, after they had won and conquered any country in Wales, were not desirous, nor hasty, to purchase or procure any charters of liberties; for their tenure was precarious, and possessions so gained are not always peaceably enjoyed. Sometimes the right owners recovered their property by force, and drove the English Lords from the same: which uncertainty made them slow to seek or to sue for grants, until they had continued in possession of their captures for several ages. Another reason, which I have heard of the learned, was the nature of the liberties used by the Lords within their respective feignories, which carried with it so great and so royal a power, that by the laws of this realm it lay not in the power of the King (of England) to grant or sever the same from his imperial Crown. Therefore

fore it was thought better course to suffer them to assume and take those liberties of their own authority, than to sue and obtain a void grant, which, if it had been, at any time, called in question, must have been adjudged to be of no force.

The impatibility of this jurisdiction did soon appear; for in the reign of Henry III. John, Earl of Chester, and Richard, Earl of Pembroke, principal Lords Marchers, did presume, upon their power thus acquired, to raise arms, and to enter into league with the Prince of Wales: wherefore Henry, when he had quelled this insurrection, by composition with the former, and death of the latter, disliking the further proceeding of the Lords Marchers in the conquest of Wales, resolved upon the accomplishing thereof by his own proper forces. The Earl of Chester dying soon after, without male issue, the King resumed, by composition
made

made with the Earl's four sisters and heirs, that great county-palatine of Chester, granted by the Norman Conqueror to the first Earl his kinsman, "*Tenendum sibi et heredibus suis adeo libere ad gladium, sicut ipse Rex tenebat totam Angliam ad coronam.*" Which resumption was not occasioned so much upon that fair pretence commonly received, "*Ne tam præclara dominatio divideretur inter colos,*" as to draw into the Crown such a checking jurisdiction, and with it the greatest part of the county of Flint, which the Earls of Chester, as Lords Marchers, had won from the Welsh; and to make way thereby for his entrance into Wales, and to prosecute his intended conquest with more facility.

This Earldom and county of Flint, the King conferred on his son Edward, who succeeded him, first of that name King of England. He reduced Flint into a county, by the statute of Wales,
and

and united and annexed the possessions and government thereof to the Earldom of Chester. And from the time of King Edward the III^d, the said Earldom and county have been granted to the Prince of Wales, according to the limitation of the Principality, “*Tenendum sibi et heredibus suis regibus Angliæ.*”

King Edward the First, in the eleventh year of his reign, erected, out of his conquest of Wales, five counties, viz. Carmarthen, and Cardigan, in South-Wales; Anglesey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth, in North-Wales: besides, the county of Flint was enlarged with part of his conquest, and annexed to the Earldom of Chester, as is just mentioned. In these five counties the whole possessions of the Principality of Wales are reputed ever since to be contained. For the government thereof, he established laws bearing the title of *The Statutes for Wales*, made at Ruthland, a small town
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in the county of Flint, North-Wales. He ordained three principal courts. The first a Chancery for the examination and issuing out of all grants, under a seal committed to the principal officer thereof, who bore the name of Chancellor, and was also appointed to hear and determine, in equity, the grievances of suitors. The second was a court of great sessions, for common justice, held either generally for the whole province, or itinerant in every particular county by a justice appointed for that purpose. The third an Exchequer, to take the accompts of the revenue, and to remedy any offence committed against the same: also, by the appointment of the Chancellor, another office, entitled the Chamberlain, was annexed to this place.

Of these officers there was one of each denomination assigned in either province of North and South-Wales. The residence of those of North-Wales was at

the castle of Carnarvon, and of those of South-Wales at the castle of Carmarthen; and by these Statutes of Wales, all forms of trials within these five counties, according to the common laws of England, were likewise settled.

The Lords Marchers, notwithstanding the conquest of the Principality, retained their possessions exempted from the jurisdiction of the Prince, and continued the exercise of regal power without limitation or control: neither was any part of justice from the King's court current within their Lordships; but in case only, where they did question one the other's jurisdiction, if they thought fit to forbear the sword, they resorted to the King's justice for decision.

King Edward, after he had settled Wales, perceiving great troubles and irregularities to arise from the local jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers, attempted
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to question by a *quo warranto* their tenures and liberties. But, as it is recorded in the history thereof, the Earl Warren, who was a principal Lord Marcher, drawing his sword, answered, By this warrant mine ancestors won their lands, and by this I do, and will, hold mine: which answer all the Barons seconding, the *quo warranto* ceased: an affront intolerable, which, likely, those times were unseasonable to remedy; by the advantage whereof, and of the great wars and troubles, foreign and civil, in which the kingdom of England was then and for divers ages afterwards engaged, this transcendent jurisdiction did thereby live and grow to that strength, and did so captivate the people to the obedience thereof, that they would neither yield submission nor render service to their Sovereign, but by the permission of their Lords: out of which irregularity, especially in the marches bordering upon England, there grew such rapines and

spoils betwixt the Welsh and the English, with all impunity, and without remedy but reprisal, that it settled a deadly feud, and produced lamentable effects, until the abolition of that regal jurisdiction in the Lords Marchers, and the happy union of Wales with England.

The counties of Pembroke and Glamorgan are not taxed with these licentious practices, by reason that they were made counties by their conquerors, Montgomery of the former, and Fitz-Hammon of the latter, in the time of William Rufus. These counties were the first in Wales won by the English, when Rees ap Theodore, the last Prince of South-Wales, was overthrown and slain. They had in them, from the above time, a chancery, exchequer, and a viscount's jurisdiction, with the entire exercise of the common laws of England; to which the people were inured about 200 years before the absolute conquest
of

of Wales. The plantation of the English was made very strong, by the fortifications of these counties upon the river Severn; whereby their first entries and continual encroachments became more easy and frequent. And, indeed, no part of these counties bordered on England by land, to minister present occasions of giving or taking offence betwixt them. In these considerations the two counties were under much better order and government than the rest of the Principality. Howbeit, the Lords thereof had regal jurisdiction; and therefore the people were not serviceable to the estate of England, but by the permission of their Lords. This jurisdiction was more absolute in the county of Pembroke than in the other, because it was made an Earldom from its first plantation, and had a kind of palatine jurisdiction; and therefore is, in some records, stiled *Regalis Comitatus Pembrochiæ*. This county continued in the property and possessions

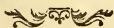
22 A CONCISE HISTORY OF

of the Earls of Pembroke 400 years, to the time of Henry VIII. in his person it ceased, and the county was annexed to the Crown.

Henry the Seventh, bearing a special affection to the wealth and prosperity of Wales, as well in respect of his birth and education there in the county of Pembroke, under his uncle Jasper, Duke of Bedford, and Earl of that county, as for his near descent from that county, accordingly applied himself to draw the Lords Marchers unto the Crown, and the people from under those severe laws of King Henry the Fourth. By purchase, translation, and otherways, he obtained several of these Lordships; and by the attainder of Sir William Stanley there escheated to him the fair possessions of Bromfield in Yale, and Chirkland in North-Wales, being a principal part of the Marchers possessions there; which no intercessions could afterwards get from him.

Upon

Upon the death of this King, his son Henry the Eighth so compleated his father's undertaking, that most of the Lordships Marchers became the property of the Crown, and the whole principality and dominion of Wales was incorporated and united to the realm of England, and made entirely communicable of the liberties, privileges, and laws thereof, by that good law of the union and ordinance of Wales. By this law the jurisdiction of the Lords Marchers was extinguished as touching the regality thereof, and their Baronies reduced into counties, either before established, or then newly erected. And a form for the administration of justice was established upon the same grounds with the statute made in the eleventh year of King Edward I. enlarged and applied to the full course and practice in England. This law was established in the 27th and 34th years of Henry VIII.



THE
NAMES AND ARMS
OF THE
ANCIENT NOBILITY and GENTRY
OF
NORTH-WALES.

TAKEN FROM
A BOOK OF PEDIGREES,

Written about A. D. 1560.

THE
NAMES AND ARMS

OF THE

Ancient Nobility and Gentry of
North-Wales.



1. **G**RYFFYDD ap Cynan, Prince of North-Wales. Gules, three lions passant argent. These arms are quartered with those of his son. Descendants, men of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire.

2. Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North-Wales. Vert, three eagles displayed in fess or. Descendants, Wynn, Carnarvonshire.

3. Bleddyn

3. Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. Or, a lion rampant gules, crowned or.

4. Elystan Glodrudd, Prince between Wye and Severn. Gules, a lion rampant regardant or. These arms are generally quartered with his son Cadwgan's arms, viz. argent, three boars heads coupéd fable. Descendants, men of Kydewein, Montgomeryshire.

5. Jestin ap Gwrgant. Gules, three chevron ells argent.

6. Llewelin ap Jorwerth, Prince. Quarterly gules and or, four lions passant guardant counterchanged.

7. Tudur Trefor. Partly per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or.

8. Gryfyth Maelor. Paly of eight gules and argent, a lion rampant fable. Descendants, men of Glyndyfrdwy.

9. Mador ap Mredith, ap Bleddyn. Argent, a lion rampant sable. Descendant, Owen Glendowr.

10. Cynfrig ap Rhiwallon. Ermine, a lion rampant sable. Descendants, men of Bromfield.

11. Ednyfed Vychen. Gules, a chevron between three Englishmens heads, proper couped. Of him descended Owen Tudor, of Penmynydd, in the isle of Anglesey, who married Queen Catharine, wife of Henry V.

12. Ednyfed ap Cynvrig, ap Rhiwallon. Ermine, a lion passant guardant, with his tail between his legs, gules. Descendant, Bromfield.

13. Yngar of Jâl. Paly of eight, gules and or, within a bordure of the second seme of torteauxes sable.

14. Jarddur.

30 NAMES AND ARMS OF

14. Jarddur. Gules, a chevron between three stags heads caboched argent.

15. Sir Gryffyth Lloyd. Gules, a chevron or, and chief ermine. Descendants, men of Dinorwec, in Carnarvonshire.

16. Mador Gloddaith. Gules, a chevron between three torteauxes argent. Descendants from him by heirs female are the Mostyns of Mostyn and Gloddaith, &c.

17. Gwrgunon. Gules, a lion rampant between three rows argent.

18. Cadrod Hard. Argent, two foxes counterfaiant in saltier gules. Descendants, the Williams of Nantanog, in the isle of Anglesey.

19. Cynvrig Sais. Quarterly argent and sable, four lions rampant counter-changed.

ANCIENT WELSHMEN. 31

20. Cadwgan of Uftrad-Flur. Azure, a lion rampant argent. Descendants, Cardiganshire men.

21. Gryffyth Goch of Rhôs. Or, a griffin surgerant gules. Descendants, men of Bryn Eyrn, in Denbighshire.

22. Cadwgan of Bachau. Argent, a chevron gules between three pheons sable.

23. Rotpert. Gules, a chevron between three mullets or. Descendants, men of Rhôs, in Denbighshire and in Carnarvonshire.

24. Rhys ap Rotpert. Sable, a chevron between three mullets argent.

25. Rhys ap Marchan. Azure, a chevron or between three horses heads erased argent.

26. Llywarch

32 NAMES AND ARMS OF

26. Llywarch Howlbwrch. Vert, a stag passant argent, attired or. Descendants, the Trygarns.

27. Trahaern Goch of Llyn. Azure, a chevron between three dolphins argent. Descendants, men of Penlech, in Llyn.

28. Llewelyn ap Bledri. Argent, a chevron between three bulls heads caboched sable. Descendants, men of Dyved, in West-Wales.

29. Jorwerth Sais. Argent, three greyhounds couchant sable. Descendants, the family of Hanynys, Denbighshire.

30. Ithel Vychan. Azure, a lion passant argent. Descendant, Northope.

31. Y Penwyn. Gules, three boars heads erased argent.

32. Gwaithvoed

32. Gwaithvoed Vawr. Or, a lion rampant regardant sable. Descendants, men of Cardiganshire.

33. Gwaithvoed. Vert, a lion rampant argent; head, feet, and tail, gules. Descendants, the Powys.

34. Brochwel Yfgethroc. Sable, three nags heads erased argent. Descendants, the Lloyds of Powis-land, in Montgomeryshire.

35. Meirion Goch of Llyn. Argent, a chevron azure between three nags heads erased sable. Descendant, Sir William Jones, of Castellmarch, in Llyn, Carnarvonshire.

36. Ithel Velyn of Jâl. Sable, a chevron between three goats heads erased or.

37. Cadivor ap Dinawal. Gules, three scaling-ladders argent. Descendants, the family of Castle-Howel.

34 NAMES AND ARMS OF

38. Philip ap Rhys. Gules, a fess between three drakes argent. Descendants, men of Blaen Trenn, Carnarvonshire.

39. Madoc of Hendwr. Argent, on a chevron, gules, three fleurs de lys or. Descendants, men of Edeyrnion, Merionethshire.

40. Gwyddno Garan-Hîr. Argent, a lion passant, gules, between three fleurs de lys fable. Descendant, Lord Lisburn, Cardiganshire.

41. Philip ap Ivor. Azure, an eagle displayed or. Descendants, men of Iscoed, Cardiganshire.

42. Henry Dwnn. Azure, a wolf rampant argent. Descendants, men of Cydweli, Carmarthenshire.

43. Moreiddig Warwyn. Sable, three childrens heads couped at the shoulders, proper,

proper, with snakes twisted about their necks, azure. Descendants, Talgarth family, Brecknockshire.

44. Ririd Flaidd. Vert, a chevron between three wolves heads erased argent. Descendants, men of Penllyn and Meirion.

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45. Bleddyn ap Maenyrch. Vert, a wolf passant, pierced with an arrow, the point out at his mouth, argent. Descendants, Brecknockshire men.

46. Meredydd Gam of Dived. Sable, a boar passant between six fleurs de lys argent. Descendants, men of West-Wales.

47. Meuric Goch of Dived. Argent, a boar passant, his head gules. Descendants, West-Wales men.

48. Jonas ap Grono. Azure, three
D 2 boars

36 NAMES AND ARMS OF

boars heads passant argent. Descendants, men of Llannarch Banna, in Bromfield.

49. Llŵch Llawen Vawr. Azure, a boar chained to a tree argent. Descendants, men of Abergwili, Carmarthenshire.

50. Gryffyth ap Elidyr. Argent, on a cross fable five crescents or, dexter canton a spear's head gules. Descendants, Llangathan men, Carmarthenshire.

51. Howel Arf-finiog. Argent, a cross humette coupe, quarterly, argent and gules.

52. Mael Melienydd. Argent, a cross moline between four lozenges argent.

53. Aeddán of Gwent. Argent, a saltier fable. Descendants, men of Aradûr, in Gwent.

54. Enion

ANCIENT WELSHMEN. 37

54. Enion ap Llywarch. Azure, a cross flory or. Descendants, men of Denbighshire.

55. Cunedda Wledic. Sable, three roses argent.

56. Einion ap Geraint. Gules, a chevron between three roses argent.

57. Dewi Fâbsant. Sable, a chevron or between three roses argent.

58. Howel Argwydd Rhôs. Argent, a rose gules 1ft.

59. Cadrod Calchfynydd. Azure, a lion rampant argent. Descendants, the Owens of Penmynydd, in the isle of Anglesey.

60. David Llwch. Azure, three sea-gulls argent. Descendants, Deuddwr men, Montgomeryshire.

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61. Howel ap Jeva. Gules, a lion rampant argent, crowned or. Descendants, men of Kydewain, Montgomeryshire.

62. Gruffuth ap Davydd Goch. Sable, a lion rampant argent in a bordure engrailed or. Descendants, men of Nantconwy.

63. Cadwgan of Nannau. Or, a lion rampant azure.

64. Caradoc Vreichvras. Azure, a lion rampant partly per fefs or and argent, in a bordure of the third, seme of annulets sable. Descendants, men of Glangwy.

65. Trahaern of Emlyn. Argent, six bees, 3 2 1, sable. Descendants, men of Newcastle, in Emlyn, Carmarthenshire.

66. Llowarch ap Ririd, ap Urien. Argent, a chevron sable between three ravens,

vens. Descendant, Griffith Rice, Esq;
of Newton.

67. Sir Howel y Fwyall. Sable, a battle-axe between three fleurs de lys argent. Descendants, men of Evionyth, Carnarvonshire.

68. Jorwerth Voel ap Jeva-Sais. Argent, on a fess gules, between three fleurs de lys fable, a frett or. Descendant, Mechain, Montgomeryshire.

69. Howel Caerlleon. Gules, three towers triple turretted argent. Descendants, men of Caerlion upon Usk.

70. Llawdden. Gules, a griffin surgerant or. Descendants, men of Uwch Aeron.

71. The Baron Coedmore. Azure, a lion rampant argent. Descendants, Castell-gevail men, Carnarvonshire.

72. Rhys ap Mreddith of Tywyn, Gules, a chevron between two fleurs de lys, and a lion in base, or. Descendants, men of Tywyn, in Merionethshire.


73. Elidyr ap Rhys Sais. Ermine, a lion rampant azure. Descendants, men of Iscoed, in the Lordship of Bromfield.

74. Pothan Vlaidd. Argent, on a bend vert three wolves heads of the first. Descendants, the Middletons of Chirke Castle, in Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire.

75. Cadivor ap Selyf. Ermine, a chevron or, on a chief argent a lion passant gules. Descendants, Llanfawyl men.

76. Owain ap Jevan, ap Madog. Argent, three eagles legs erased meeting in fess point fable, talons outward.

77. Ithel Anwyl. Partly per pale
gules

gules and or, a  argent between two lions rampant endorfed counterchanged. Descendants, men of Northop, Flintshire.

78. Hwysfa ap Jorwerth. Sable, three lions passant fable. Descendants, men of Ber, in the Lordship of Bromfield.

79. Arglwydd y Bryn. Argent, three greyhounds fable collared argent. Descendants, the family of Bryn, in Llanvihangel Ymlodwell, in Shropshire.

80. Gwion Benarw. Sable, three greyhounds argent. Descendants, Cardiganshire men.

81. Sir Rys ap Gruffudd. Gules, on a fess dancette argent, between six lions rampant or, three rooks proper. Descendants, Abermarlis family, in Carmarthenshire.

82. Adan of Gwent. Argent, on a bend sable three pheons of the first.

83. Jeuan Gadarn. Argent, a lion rampant gules. Descendants, Gwaut Llwhch family, Glamorganshire.

84. Grono Goch. Argent, a nag's head couped gules, bridled of the first. Descendants, men of Gwernan, in Cardiganshire.

85. Madog Hyddgam. Azure, a bow and arrow partly downwards argent. Descendants, Merionethshire men.

86. Jerwerth Saeth Marchog. Azure, a lion rampant argent on a canton of the second, a pheon partly upwards. Descendants, men of Bettws y Coed, Merionethshire.

87. Cadwgan ap Grono. Azure, a lion rampant argent. Descendants, men of Strata Florida.

88. Sir Jamys ap Owain. Gules, a chevron between two love-knots, and a lion rampant in base or. Descendants, men of Kemays, in Pembrokeſhire.

89. Einion Sais. Argent, three cocks gules creſted and wattled or. Descendants, Brecknockſhire men.

90. Gwilim Twyaf. Sable, a ſtag paſſant argent. Descendants, South-Wales men.

91. Cadivor Vawr. Argent, a lion paſſant guardant ſable. Descendants, men of Blaen Rych.

92. Madoc Danwr. Ermine, a lion rampant ſable in a bordure gules, ſeme of mullets argent. Descendants, men of Llanidloes, Montgomeryſhire.

93. Tegwared ap Rotpert. Sable, three fleurs de lys argent in a bordure gules.

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gules. Descendants, men of Ardudwy, Merionethshire.

94. Meuric, King of Dyved. Azure, a chevron between three cocks argent. Descendants, Cydweli men, Carmarthenshire.

95. Jenkin ap David. Azure, a chevron or between three cocks argent. Descendants, Pengwern family, Flintshire.

96. Meuric Llwyd. Argent, an eagle displayed with two heads sable. Descendant, Llwyd of Llwyn y Maen.

97. Cadafel Ynfyd. Sable, on a chevron between three rugged sticks or, a fleur de lys azure between two Cornish choughs proper. Descendants, the Meyricks of Bodorgan, in Anglesey, and Ucheldre, in Merionethshire.

98. Llewelyn ap Madoç, ap Einion.
Argent,

Argent, on a chevron, between three cocks heads erased sable, a rose between two mullets of the field.

99. Cynvrig Vychan. Vert, a stag passant regardant argent. Descendants, men of Gwepira, Flintshire.

100. Cynvrig Sais. Sable, three spears heads pointed downwards argent, imbrued gules. Descendants, the Inglefields.

101. Howel Coetmore. Azure, a chevron between three spears heads argent. Descendants, the Coetmores of Nantconway.

102. Carwed of Llwydiarth ym Môn. Or, a falcon surgerant azure, beaked, &c. or. Descendants, the families of Llwydiarth and Llecheidier, Carnarvonshire.

103. Meredydd Bwl. Argent, a bull passant sable, armed and unguled argent. Descendants, men of South-Wales.

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104. Enion ap Gwalchmai. Argent, three saddles fable, stirrups or. Descendants, Treveilir family, in Anglesey.

105. Gryffydd Gwyr. Argent, a stag standing at gaze gules. Descendants, men of Gower, Glamorganshire.

106. Ynys Enlli yn Llyn. Argent, three chevrons fable and argent alternately between three drakes, backs fable, breasts and bellies argent.

107. Sir Rhys Hên. Or, three birds surgerant, in a bordure vert. He lived in Carnarvonshire.

108. Tegwared y Bais Wen. Argent, on a chevron fable three mullets of the first. Descendants, men of Evionith, Carnarvonshire.

109. Watkyn ap John Hîr. Gules, a raven proper in a garb argent. Descendants, the Langors, Brecknockshire.

110. Jdnerth Beniras. Argent, a cross flory engrailed sable between four Cornish choughs, on a chief azure a boar's head of the first. Descendants, men of Maefbrook, Flintshire.

111. Cowryd. Argent, a chevron between three boars heads gules. Descendants, the offspring of Griffith Goch of Rhuthin.

112. Madoc ap Maenyrch. Gules, a lion rampant argent in a bordure or, seme of annulets sable. Of whom are descended a great many gentlemen of Breconshire.

113. Madoc Llwyd. Partly bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or in a bordure gules. Descendants, men of Trevor, in Denbighshire and Chirkland.

114. Einion ap Caradwc. Argent, on
three

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three lozenges in fess vert, bordured gules, three eagles displayed or. Descendants, Merionethshire men.

115. Celynin. Sable, a he-goat argent, armed, unguled, and bearded, or. Descendants, the men of Llwydiarth, in Powis-land.

116. Elffin ap Gwyddno. Argent, a griffin surgerant vert. Descendants, men of Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire.

117. Sir Anon. Argent, a lion rampant guardant gules. Descendants, Glantwywi family, in Glamorganshire.

118. Jenkyn Llwyd. Argent, a lion passant fable. Descendants, Pwll Du Uche family.

119. Padarn Peisrudd. Sable, three javelins pointed upwards fable.

120. Meredydd

120. Meredydd ap Cynan. Quarterly gules and argent, four lions passant counterchanged. Descendants, men of Neu-odd Wen, in Montgomeryshire.

121. Llewelyn ap Ivor, ap Bledri. Argent, a griffin surgerant sable. Descendants, Gwent family.

122. Sir Matthew ap Caradoc. Azure, three boars heads between nine cross croquets argent. Descendants, men of Gower, in Glamorganshire.

123. Llêr ap Coel. Argent, a wheel or, the space between the spokes vert.

124. Gwalchmai ap Gwyar. Quarterly ermines and ermine a fess argent.

125. Coel ap Meuric. Quarterly sable argent.

126. Madoc ap Adda Moel. Argent,
E a lion

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a lion passant sable, fore feet fettered or.
Descendants, the Powys.

127. Trahaiarn ap Einion. Sable, a he-goat's head erased argent, armed or.

128. Riryd Voel. Argent, three ravens heads erased proper, neck gules. Descendants, the Blodwells, in Shropshire.

129. Matthias Wyon. Paly of eight argent and azure, on a fess gules three mullets of the first. Descendants, the Wogans of Pembrokehire.

130. Mathiaid. Sable, a lion rampant argent. Descendants, the family of Yr Adur, Glamorganshire.

131. Owain Gettim. Azure, a stag argent, armed or, holding a crown of the third between his horns. Descendants, Brecknockshire men.

132. Madoc

132. Madoc Goch o Voruddwy. Argent, a chevron partly per pale gules and or between three falcons sable, heads of the first. Descendants, the family of Treveiler, in Anglesey.

133. Howel ap Jorwerth o Vôn. Gules, a lion passant argent. Descendants, several families in Anglesey.

134. Iddon ap Rice Sais. Argent, a chevron between three boars heads coupéd gules. Descendants, men of Dudley, in Shropshire.

135. Kynvrick Evell. Gules, on a bend argent a lion passant sable. Descendants, men of Eglwysedale, in Bromfield Lordship, and of Mold Lordship, in the county of Flint.

136. Eynion Evell. Part fess, sable and argent, a lion rampant argent, all counterchanged. Descendants, men of

Cynllaith in Mochnant, Shropshire, and the Vaughns of Golden-Grove, in the county of Carmarthen.

137. Allo ap Ruallon. Or, three lions heads erased gules, bordure engrailed azure.

138. Rice ap Marchan. Azure, a fess or between three horses heads erased argent. Descendants, men of Dyfrynclwyd, in Ruthin-lands, and Gresford, in the Lordship of Bromfield, Denbighshire.

139. Sandde Hardd. Argent, broom-flips, a lion rampant or. Descendants, men of Burton-Leadclay, in the county of Denbigh, and of Hope, in Flintshire.

140. Roydon. Or, a cross and three roebucks heads erased or in bend. Descendants, men of Ify Coed, Denbighshire.

141. Kadwalader

141. Kadwalader Vendigaid, the last King of the British blood. He went to Rome, and died there. Azure, a cross pattee fitchee or.

142. Blaidd Rhydd. Or, gât azure, a wolf passant argent.

143. Severus ap Cadivor, Lord of Buelt. Azure, three open crowns in pale or.

144. Trahaiarn of Rhôs. Or, a chevron between three boars heads coupéd gules.

145. Mada Ddu ap Davidd. Paly of six, argent and sable.

146. Morgeneu, Lord of Dyffrin Clwyd. Azure, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules.

147. Madoc ap Jevan of Caereinion,

ap Jevan Foelfrych, ap Jorwerth Vychan. Argent, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules. Descendants, the Owens of Cundover, Woodhouse, and Machynlleth.



THE

Fifteen Tribes of *North-Wales*.

1. Marchudd. Gules, a Saracen's head erased argent, wreathed or and sable.
2. Braint Hîr. Vert, a cross flory or.
3. Hwfa ap Cynddelw. Gules, a chevron between three lions rampant or.
4. Llowarch ap Brân. Argent, a chevron between three choughs with ermine in their bills sable. Descendants, men of Cumwd Menai, in the isle of Anglesey.
5. Cilmin

5. Cilmin Droed Tu. Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, an eagle displayed with two heads fable; 2 and 3, argent, a man, three rugged sticks, gules; on an escutcheon of pretence argent, a man's legs coupé at the knee fable. Descendant, Sir Thomas Wynn, Glynn, Carnarvonshire.

6. Ednowain ap Bradwen. Gules, three snakes rowed argent. Descendants, Owens of Penniarth.

7. Ednowain Bendew. Argent, a chevron between three boars heads coupé fable. Descendants, men of Bithells, Flintshire.

8. Edwin ap Grono. Argent, a cross flory engrailed fable between four Cornish choughs.

9. Hedd Molwynog. Sable, a stag standing argent.

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10. Evnydd ap Morien. Azure, a lion rampant or. Descendants, men of Alington and Dyffryn Clwyd, in Denbighshire.

11. Maeloc Crwm. Argent, on a chevron fable three angels kneeling or.

12. Gwerydd ap Rhys Gôch. Argent, on a bend fable three leopards faces of the first.

13. Marchweithian. Gules, a lion rampant argent, armed, &c. azure.

14. Nevydd Hardd. Argent, three spears heads erect fable, imbrued gules. Descendants, men of Nantconway.

15. Collwyn ap Tangno. Sable, a chevron between three fleurs de lys argent.



THE
NAMES AND ARMS
OF
ENGLISHMEN,
AND OTHERS,

Who came to be possessed of Estates
in WALES,

And have settled there for several Ages.

THE
NAMES AND ARMS
OF

ENGLISHMEN, and others, who came
to be possessed of Estates in WALES.



1. **T**HE Salisburies. Gules, a lion rampant argent between three crescents or, crowned of the third.

2. The Palestons. Argent, on a bend sable three mullets of the first.

3. The Herberts. Party per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent.

4. The

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4. The Bulkeleys. Sable, a chevron between three bulls heads caboched argent.

5. The Conways. Sable, on a bend argent, cottised ermine, three roses gules.

6. The Hollands. Azure, seme fleurs de lys, a lion rampant guardant argent.

7. The Thelwalls. Gules, a chevron argent between three boars heads coupéd argent, three trefoils of the first, and seme a fess or instead of a chevron.

8. Osborn Wydel. Ermine, a saltier gules, a crescent or, for difference.

9. Peke. Checky, argent and gules, two bends ermine, the sinister surmounting the dexter.

10. Hookes. Argent, a chevron between three owls azure.

11. Langford.

11. Langford. Gules, a shelldrake argent.

12. Griffith ap Jenkin. Sable, a chevron between three owls argent.

13. Idio Wylt. Argent, a lion rampant fable; head, feet, and tail, of the first.

14. Gunter. Sable, three dexter gauntlets argent.

15. Gray. Barry, argent and azure.

16. Pigot. Ermine, three lozenges in a bordure engrailed fable.

17. Here. Gules, a chevron argent between three sea-birds fable, their bellies argent.

18. Brereton. Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, two bars fable; 2 and 3, argent, a chevron between three crescents gules.

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19. Yfwittan Wyddel. Barry wavy, argent and azure, in fefs three sea-gulls.

20. Rodri. Vert, three stags heads in bend, and in the dexter canton a rose or.

21. Garat Groch. Sable, a sword in pale pointed downwards, with the scabbard and belt argent; on the sinister side a Catherine-wheel of the second.

22. Twnkyn of Shocklidge. Azure, three fishes, their heads meeting in fess-point argent.

23. Newton. Argent, a cross flory fable, the flowers or.

24. Doon. Barry of 8, argent and azure, on a bend gules three arrows † of the first.

25. Dutton. Argent, a bend fable.

26. Buttler.

26. Buttler. Azure, a bend between six covered cups or.

27. Strange. Gules, two lions passant argent.

28. Brytaen. Argent, a boar fable.

29. Lodlow. Argent, a lion rampant fable.

30. Herwr. Argent, on a bend fable three horse-shoes of the first.

31. Corbet. Argent, a raven proper.

32. Bridges. Argent, on a cross fable a leopard's face or.

33. Whyte. Sable, on a chevron between two handed-cups argent three martlets of the first.

34. Gerard. Quarterly, 1 and 4, azure,

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zure, a lion rampant ermine; 2 and 3, argent, three torteauxes gules between two bendlets fable.

35. Bowld. Quarterly, 1 and 4, argent, a raven's head erased proper; 2 and 3, barry of six pieces, argent and azure.

36. Ireland. Gules, six fleurs de lys
32 argent.

37. Troughton of Bodlew. Sable, on a chevron between three swans heads issuing out of a ducal coronet proper, three pellets fable.

38. Twisleton. Argent, a chevron between three moles fable.

39. Ashpool. Party per fefs gules and argent, three Egyptians heads counter-changed.

40. Lacie,

40. Lacie, Earl of Lincoln. Gules, seme of croflets or, seven maskles voided 33 and 1.

41. Brereton of Burras. Barry of 5 pieces argent and fable.

42. Knowsley. Or, a chevron between three Cornish choughs.

43. Rigfton. Argent, on a bend, between two fleurs de lys fable, three ftanding cups with - - - of the first.

44. Hanmer of Hanmer. Argent, two lions paffant guardant in pale barry azure.

45. Dolben. Sable, a helmet between three pheons argent.

46. Panton of Bagillt. Gules, two bars ermine, on a canton fable a ter-de-moulin argent.

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47. Vernon of Cheshire. Or, on a fess azure three garbs of the first.

48. Myvods. Vert, five bezants in saltier or.

49. Bonville. Argent, on a chief gules three trefoils slipped proper.

50. Caster of Kinnel. Azure, a talbot passant between three oval buckles or.



A
L E T T E R
FROM
Dr. LLOYD,
BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH's,
TO
Mr. THOMAS PRICE,
Of Llanvyllin, in Denbighshire,
CONCERNING
JEFFREY of MONMOUTH's
H I S T O R Y.

A
L E T T E R
FROM
Dr. LLOYD.

S I R,

W H E N you shewed me those pieces of Robert de Torinneio, and Henry, archdeacon of Huntingdon, and Alfred, treasurer of the church of Beverley, which Mr. Morris had transcribed into his Book of Collections, I did guess that they were all written after the publishing of *Jeffrey Arthur's* History, and that it was out of his fabulous work that those authors had taken what they writ of our British Kings.

This was then my opinion upon the first view of these pieces at your house ; but having borrowed the book, and read it over at Llwydiarth, from whence I ordered it to be brought back to your house, upon this hasty reading of those pieces forementioned I saw enough to assure me that I was not mistaken in my opinion. And I believe you will be of the same mind when you have read the account I am now giving you of those authors, and of the things which I observed in reading them, or rather in running through them, for I had not time to do more. And take notice all along, while you are reading these papers, that I distinguish between the things that I say as only my conjecture, and the things of which I am certain. The former, that is, my conjecture, I deliver as being not greatly material to our purpose, tho' perhaps they may give it some illustration, and may afford you entertainment by the way ; but for the proving of that
which

which I have said, I rely upon those things which I take to be certain, and no other.

First, then, for *Robert de Torinneio*, as he calls himself, monk of *Bec*, as either he or Huntingdon tells us. *Torigney* is a town in the bishoprick of *Bayeux*, in the *Lower Normandy*. It was a considerable town in that age, as you may see in *Guil. Gemeticensis**. There it seems that this Robert was born; from thence he had his name: and that in the year 1139 he was monk of *Bec*, in *Normandy*, appears by Henry Huntingdon's Epistle. This Robert, as it appears by that piece in your collection, took upon him to publish an edition of *Sigebert's Chronicon*, for the honour and service of his country. He interpolated it, as he himself tells us, with the Dukes and Bishops of *Normandy*. And because in his time

* *Guil. Gemet. de Ducibus Normandiæ*, vii. 29.

the Dukes of Normandy were also Kings of England, therefore, as he also tells us, he put in the Kings of *England* that reigned after *Bede's* time. And because his copy of *Sigebert* ended about the year 1100, he continued *Sigebert's Chronicon* from that time till the year 1150. All this he tells us in that piece in your collection, which appears to have been his Preface to his edition of *Sigebert's Chronicon*.

From hence I observe, that your *Robert* lived and writ in the year 1150, or some time after, and therefore that your Robert might very well have read our Jeffrey's History: for Jeffrey, as it appears by his Preface, dedicated his History to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, who died in Nov. 1146, which was some years before the year 1150, in or after which your Robert writ the piece in your collection.

Having

Having shewed that this Robert writ some years after our Jeffrey, I have done as much as I proposed; and I need not trouble myself any further to shew that he can be no voucher for the truth of any of those things that *Jeffrey* says of our British affairs: for it cannot be denied that *Jeffrey* might be his author, and then what does Robert's antiquity signify? If the things that he says of our British history might be taken out of Jeffrey, for ought we know, the very possibility of this were enough to overthrow his testimony in this case. But I shall shew, that there is more than a bare possibility, when I come to consider of *Henry Huntingdon's* Epistle; for from thence it will appear, that Robert not only might have seen *Jeffrey's* History, but that he actually saw it, and that *Jeffrey* was his author for what he writ of the British affairs.

In the mean time, I shall give you a
conjecture

conjecture of mine in this place concerning that I intimated before in the Preface of my *Historical Account of the English Church-Government in Great-Britain*. There I shewed that Sigebert died in the year 1113; should have said in 1112, as it is expressly said in the continuation of his Chronicle, published by *John Pistorius*, at *Francfort*. But there also I shewed that Jeffrey writ his History after the death of King Henry I. which was in the year 1135; and yet there I demonstrated, that several things out of Jeffrey's History are taken verbatim and foisted into the common editions of Sigebert's Chronicle. From hence I inferred, that there is no relying upon the authority of *Sigebert* in those common editions for the proof of those things that Jeffrey has in his British History. For though it cannot be said that *Sigebert* had those things from Jeffrey, yet can it be truly said, that those things were not Sigebert's, but another's that borrowed them from our Jeffrey.

Now, for the proof of this, which I formerly said, viz. that the things which *Sigebert* had concerning our British Kings were not *Sigebert's*, but some other author's. For this I cannot wish a better proof than your Robert gives me: for he says in his Preface, in your collection, that *Sigebert* mentions not one King of Britain but *Aurelius Ambrosius*. It is plain, then, that the other British Kings that are in *Sigebert's* were not his, but added by some other that lived after the coming forth of *Jeffrey's History*.

This is certain. But now for the conjecture I mentioned. I see your Robert declares that he published an edition of *Sigebert*, interpolated with the Kings of England after Bede's time, and with a continuation till the year 1150. I see that this of *Robert de Torinneio* in your collection is his Preface to his edition of *Sigebert*. I guess therefore that your *Robert de Torinneio* is the same with that

Robert

Robert de Monte, whose appendix is printed with *Sigebert* ; and that your *Robert's* edition of *Sigebert*, to which the Preface in your collection belongs, is the same, or nearly the same, that is published by *Pistorius*. I say nearly the same ; for I confess, that in this edition which *Pistorius* has published I do not find that account of the Dukes and Bishops of Normandy which is mentioned in your Preface. But here I find the Kings of England after Bede's time, and I find before Bede's time those things said of the British Kings in their several places in *Sigebert's* Chronicle, which are taken word for word out of *Jeffrey* ; tho', for *Sigebert* himself, we have your *Robert's* word for it, that he mentioned but one of all those Kings. And for that one King he had authors with whom *Jeffrey* is not to be named.

That your *Robert de Torinneio* is the same with *Robert de Monte*, the continuator

ator of *Sigebert*, is only my conjecture; which I do not lay any stress upon in this cause, but because it comes in my way, and perhaps will be acceptable to you. I will give you the reason of my opinion. I believe that your *Robert de Torinneio*, monk of *Bec*, went by no other name or title till the year 1150, as it appears by your Preface. But the *Robert de Monte* that continued *Sigebert* was also a monk of *Bec*, in *Normandy*; as himself says in several places of his *Continuation*, particularly at the year 1180, where by the way I observe that he speaks of Robert Fitz-Hamon, Lord of *Torigny*, without any great occasion for it, besides his own relation to the place, where I suppose he was born, and from thence had his name de *Torinneio*. There also he speaks of Roger, abbot of *Bec*, who died in the year 1180, and there he hath these words of Roger: "In his time there were taken out of the church of *Bec* twelve abbots to govern other churches, and I that
write

write these things was the second of those twelve." But, saith he, this Roger governed the monastery of *Bec* 31 years wanting ten days. Now, take this number out of 1180, there remains 1149, in which year Roger came to the abbot of *Bec*, and after his being abbot of *Bec*, saith this Robert, "there were twelve monks taken out of this monastery to govern other churches, whereof I was the second." What part this Robert had in church-government appears by his name; for this Robert de Monte was so called as being abbot of *Mont St. Michael*, in *periculo maris*.

We know not how soon it was after the year 1149 that he came into that prelacy; but in the year 1155 he himself tells us he was then at *Mont St. Michael*. In the year 1161 he speaks of himself, among others, being godfather to the Lady Eleanor, the King's daughter, who was born at *Danfront*, in his neigh-

neighbourhood. Again, he mentions himself, as abbot of *Mont St. Michael*, in the years 1163, 1172, 1175, 1177, and 1181, which is his last mention of himself. And soon after this year he seems to have died, though another hath continued his work until the year 1210. You may find this *Robert de Monte* in the *Normania Sacra*, if you would know any thing more of him. But this that I have shewed is more than enough for my purpose. I guess that in or soon after the year 1150 he writ your Preface; and then, being a simple monk, he was called from the place of his birth *Robertus de Torinneio*. Afterwards, being made abbot of *Mont St. Michael* before-mentioned, he was called *Robertus de Monte*, by which name he continued the work as long as he lived; and he lived to a great age, viz. above 80 years, as we may reasonably judge by the things that I have mentioned out of his own writings.

This

This Robert, when he writ the Preface that you have to his edition of Sigebert's, thought fit to publish with it the Epistle of Henry of Huntingdon, as well to recommend himself to the world by the good character that Henry did give of him in that Epistle, as also to shew that so famous an historian as *Huntingdon* was at that time gave no less credit than he did himself to those things that they had read in our *Jeffrey*. This was necessary enough for one that had made such a bold adventure, as he did, by putting such unheard-of things into Sigebert's Chronicle. But now for *Henry Huntingdon's* Epistle.

This Epistle is plainly the same which Sir *Henry Savil** tells us he found in the MSS. copies of Huntingdon's works: for, saith he, there was another epistle *ad Warinum Britonem de Serie Regum Bri-*

* H. Hunt. Savillii, p. 221, 16.

tannorum ex Galfredo Arthuro. But your Epistle of *Huntingdon* is *ad Warinum Britonem*, and the subject of it is wholly of the succession of our British Kings; and in the close of this Epistle he tells us whence he had this succession; namely, from *Jeffrey Arthur*, in his History *de Regibus Britonum*. There can be nothing plainer than this. I had formerly observed*, that *Henry* of *Huntingdon* writ the first seven books of his History before the death of *Alexander*, bishop of *Lincoln*; for he dedicated his work to him, as you may see p. 169 of *Savil's* edition. And to him also our *Jeffrey* dedicates his edition of *Merlin's Prophecies*. But this *Alexander* died in the year of our Lord 1148, and in the 13th year of King *Stephen*, as *Huntingdon* tells us; so that in or before A. D. 1148 both *Henry* and *Jeffrey* had published those books which they dedicated to this bishop of *Lincoln*.

* H. Hunt. Savilii, p. 2267.

I had also observed*, that both these dedications were made in the year 1139, or rather sooner: for at the time when *Huntingdon* dedicated his seven books to the bishop of *Lincoln*, this bishop was then, as *Huntingdon* saith in verse, *Princeps a Rege secundus*. Not that he was the next man to the King, but that he was a great favourite to the court. And therefore *Huntingdon* thus addresseth him: “*Præsul Alexander, qui flos et cacumen regni et gentis esse videris.*” In like manner our *Jeffrey* saith of him, in the prologue of his 4th book, “*Non erat alter in clero in populo, cui tot famularentur nobiles,*” speaking of the time when he turned *Merlin’s Prophecy* into Latin. But it was in the year 1139 that this bishop of *Lincoln* fell into disgrace with King *Stephen*, who took from him his castles of *Newark* and *Stafford*; and though the bishop weathered out the storm, yet he

* H. Hunt. Savilii, p. 169, 59.

never recovered his greatness. For these reasons, I am of opinion that both *Henry of Huntingdon* writ his seven first books, and our Jeffrey writ his *British History*, in or before the year 1139.

But now, by this Epistle of *Huntingdon's*, I find, that this is certainly true as to Jeffrey's History: for *Huntingdon* tells our countryman *Warin*, that he saw Jeffrey's History* in that very year. He saith, that he saw it as he was going to *Rome* with *Theobald*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, who went thither in the year 1139, soon after Christmas, as one author tells us, or, as another author more particularly, about the feast of St. Hilary, with Alberic, the Pope's legate, to attend at his council in *Rome* in Midlent following. In his way thither *Huntingdon* came to the monastery of *Bec*, where *Theobald* was formerly abbot;

* App. Thor. Wigorn.

and there, saith he, *stupens inveni*, &c. with astonishment I found what I had often sought for, but could never find before in any book, viz. an account of the Kings of the Britons before Cæsar's time. And he tells where he found it, viz. in a book that was shewed him by a monk there, *Robert de Torinneio*: which book, in the end of his Epistle, he tells us was *Jeffrey Arthur's de Regibus Britonum*.

From hence it is plain that Jeffrey's History was first published in the year 1138: for if it had come out sooner, it could not have escaped so inquisitive a man as Henry of Huntingdon was. It could have been no such news to him, when he found it there in that monastery. This discovery of the year when Jeffrey's History was first published, I am to thank you for, upon many accounts; for it clears to me divers things in the writers of that age, of which I cannot now give
you

you an account particularly, as I hope I may do it hereafter.

But this one thing I shall tell you at present, which is not altogether beside my purpose. I have oftentimes mused why our *Jeffrey*, who was himself twenty years bishop of *St. Asaph*, should take no notice of the founder of this see. He hath something of *St. David*, and of *Daniel of Bangor*, and two or three other bishops of the Britons, but not a word of our *Kentigern*, nor any other of his predecessors. This, indeed, I should have taken very ill of him, but that I found that he had ignorance enough to excuse any omission. The few truths that he lighted upon, and prickt in here and there among his fictions, are so crudely delivered, and so confounded with his mistakes, that it had been almost as good that they had been quite lost, as that they had been no otherwise preserved. But for his omitting our *Kentigern* and

Asaph, and the rest of our bishops, it might be said, that when Jeffrey writ his History he had then no relation to this see; for he was of *South-Wales*, I suppose, as he was archdeacon of *Monmouth*: and he was consecrated bishop of *St. Asaph**, by archbishop Theobald, the 23d of February, 1150; which was not till some years after he had writ his History. And for *Gilbert*, who was Jeffrey's immediate predecessor in this see, though I believe neither of them ever saw it, he was consecrated bishop of *St. Asaph* in the year 1143, by the same archbishop: but from *Asaph* to *Gilbert* I cannot find any mention of any bishop of this see in any author whatsoever. But now, as to the reason of this omission of Jeffrey's, I am pretty well satisfied: for in the Norman times, and especially under King Henry I. there was a great devastation of this part of the

* Gervaf. Chron. in Bec's Collect. p. 1367. 20.

country, infomuch that no bishop could live here. So I find it in the year 1124, *pro vastitate et barbarie episcopo vacantem**, and therefore I do not wonder that *Henry of Huntingdon*, in that part of his History which ends at the death of King Henry I. viz. at the year 1135, saith of Wales, that there remained in it three bishopricks, one at *St. David's*, another at *Bangor*, and a third at *Glamorgan*: he hath no mention of *St. Asaph*; which shews that it was not then remaining. And now I find that our *Jeffrey* writ his History in the year 1138, which was five years before Gilbert came to have the title of bishop of *St. Asaph*, I conclude that there was no bishop there at the time when our *Jeffrey* writ his History. It is very possible that so ignorant a person as he was might not know there ever had been a bishop of that see. And I dare say he was no prophet; tho'

* Stubs de Pont. Ebor. p. 1718. 53.

I believe, as *Nubrigensis* did, that he made those prophecies himself which he fathered upon *Merlin*: yet I believe he could not foresee that there would be a bishop of *St. Asaph* within five years after, much less that he should be bishop of that see within 12 years after the writing of his History.

Next for Alfred of *Beverley*, whom, as I remember, you took to be treasurer of York, but indeed he was treasurer of the college of *Beverley*, of which college the proper title was the church of St. John, archbishop of *York*, at *Beverley*; and so, as I remember, it is called in your collection. This *Alfred* writ two books of history, which you have in your collection. The first is *De gestis regalibus Regum Britanniae*. The second is *De gestis Regulorum et Regum Angliæ*, which extends from the beginning of *Hengist* till the death of King Henry I. which was in his 35th year, though the title promiseth till his 28th year.

But our business is only with the first book. He saith, *In diebus silentii nostri, when we could not give God the things that were God's, et tamen cogebarur, quia propter præsentem excommunicatorem multitudinem secundum Londinensis concilii decretum a divinis cessebamus, et regiis exactionibus afflicti, vitam agebamus tædiosam, grassante oppressione qua expulsis, ad regis edictum de sedibus suis ecclesiæ nostræ columnis diu graviterque vexatus sum.* He saith, In those miserable times, *ab horis canonicis vacabam*; and yet not then altogether idle, saith he, I fell to read such books as I could get. He goeth on in these words: "*Ferebantur tunc temporis per ora multorum narrationes de historia Britonum.*" And these, he tells us, were grown so much in vogue, that he was counted a clown that had no knowledge of such narrations. It seems that poor Alfred was one of those clowns, for he saith of himself, I was ashamed in all companies, *quia præfatam historiam nec-*
dum

dum attigeram: Quid plura? Quæsiui historiam et ea vix inventa. It seems there was scarce any copy of it to be had, they were all so catcht up; but at last with much ado Alfred borrowed a copy, and, saith he, “I set myself to read it, and I would have transcribed it, but I had no time, and I was not rich enough to be at the charge of another’s transcribing it for me, and therefore, as far as my time would permit, *de præfata historia deflorare studui.*” He did not abridge every thing that was in the book, but left out, as he himself saith, such things as were incredible. I observe, for example, that *Alfred* left out the old wives tales of *Arthur’s* killing the giants. But he took in all the romantic story of *Arthur’s* victory over *Lucius Hiberus*, and all the other Kings between India and Spain; that imprudent silly romance poor *Alfred* thought was not incredible. And yet Alfred was not quite a stranger to good books; for, saith he, “When I
had

had made these extracts," which no doubt are the *Deflorationes Galfridi* which Bale and Pitts speak of, as I observed in my Preface forementioned; "then, saith Alfred, I set myself for to read other authors, viz. Justin, Suetonius, Eutropius, Orosius, Gildas, and Bede, to see what they had which was not in this *Historia Britonum*." And what they had more he added to his extracts: these things together made up his first book, as he tells there in his Preface.

Now, that the *Historia Britonum* here mentioned was no other but Jeffrey's History, I did guess before I saw *Alfred*; and I told you the reason, because of the book of Alfred's writing which is mentioned by Bale and Pitts under the name of *Deflorationes Galfridi*. But now I am certain it is Jeffrey's, by what I find in Alfred himself. There are divers passages by which I could prove this, but I shall mention but one, which is enough to put

92. LETTER FROM DR. LLOYD

put this matter out of question. It is in the 5th part of Alfred's first book, where, giving an account of King Arthur's keeping his Whitsunday at Caerleon, he saith, the British History reckons up all the Kings and Princes that were there with him; and adds, at last, *præter hos non remansit Princeps alicujus pretii citra Hispaniam, qui ad istud edictum non veniret.* They are the very words of our Jeffrey in the 4th chapter of the 7th book of his British History, which Alfred hath been speaking of all this while: they were Jeffrey's *Narrationes*, or tales, that filled all mens mouths; and poor Alfred was accounted a clown for knowing nothing of them until he got *Jeffrey's* book, which made him ample amends, by setting him up for an historian.

This is so certain, and so plain, to my thinking, that I should wonder William Morris had not seen it while he was transcribing this book, but that I see what it
was

was that misled him in the entrance of his work. He saw, in the beginning of the Preface, that immediately before Alfred came to meet with his British History there was a cessation of divine offices in the church, on account of the multitude of them that were excommunicated, according to a decree of a council of London; and that, at the same time, they of *Beverley* were oppressed with the King's exactions, and that by an edict of the King the chief pillars of the church were driven forth, to the great grief of poor Alfred. The reading of this put Mr. Morris upon an enquiry at what time all these things should be: and he pitched upon the second year of King Henry I. when indeed there was a council of London; and either then, or soon after, the King made great exactions upon his people. Now, if this had been the time which *Alfred* speaks of in his Preface, then indeed there had been some occasion to imagine that the British History

tory mentioned by Alfred had been another, that had been written before that of *Jeffrey of Monmouth*: for it is certain that *Jeffrey* writ his after the death of King Henry I. for *Jeffrey* himself mentions it in his Preface.

But as I have manifestly proved that it was *Jeffrey's* History, and no other, that *Alfred* speaks of so often under the name of *Historia Britonum*, so it is certain that the time *Alfred* speaks of in his Preface was not the time Mr. Morris has pitched upon, but some other time after the year 1138, in which *Jeffrey* published his History.

That it was not the second year of King Henry I. viz. 1102, it appears, because the state of things at that time does not fully answer Alfred's description. There was then, indeed, a council at *London*, as there was very often before and after; but then there was no
interdict,

interdict, no cessation of divine offices in the church, that we read of in any history. There were also about that time great exactions, as there were frequently in the time of the Norman Kings ; but there was no King's edict, that we read of, for the banishing of them, that were the pillars of the church, out of Beverley, or any other place, that I know of. I will not stand to prove negatives, and the matter does not need it ; for it is certain that all this description belongs to another year, which was long enough after the publishing of Jeffrey's History.

It is certain, that on Midlent-Sunday, March 30, 1147, Pope *Eugenius* the III^d, being then in council at *Rhemes*, deposed William, archbishop of York, who was son to King Stephen's sister, because he was said to be elected upon the King's nomination. It is certain, also, that, after long debate about this, the Pope himself, then at *Triers*, consecrated his own friend
and

and fellow-monk *Henry Murdac* to be archbishop in his stead, on Sunday the 7th of December, in the same year. The next year Henry Murdac came into England to be enthroned; but the King would not own him as archbishop, nor would the city of York receive him. They of the clergy that would own him, had their livings taken from them, some were cruelly beaten, and all were banished out of the city; by which all the authors and instruments of this violence incurred the sentence of excommunication, by virtue of the decree of the council of London in the year 1143. Hereupon archbishop Henry interdicted the city, and excommunicated all those that were against him throughout his whole province. By which means, having made the country too hot for him to live in, he went to David, King of *Scotland*, who was then at Carlisle, and there he kept himself out of harm's way. The next year, viz. 1149, King Stephen came to
York,

York, for fear the Scottish King should invade him upon this occasion; and then understanding that the clergy of *Beverley* had owned the new archbishop without his leave, he came thither himself, and laid fines upon divers. What he did there besides I do not find, save that he would have built a castle there, if St. John of *Beverley* had not deterred him by a vision. *Diu graviterque vexatus sum*, saith poor Alfred, who lived then at *Beverley*. It was from the beginning of the year 1138, till toward the end of the year 1150, that the clergy and people of that place were, as it were, kept upon the rack, and torn with violence, between the King and his officers on the one hand, and the archbishop backed by the Pope on the other. At last the King was fain to submit: but that concerneth not the business in hand. I was only to shew you the time of those troubles that Alfred described in his Preface, and that I suppose I have done to your satisfaction.

H

I have

I have shewn that there was a council of *London* in the year 1143, by whose decree all those were to be excommunicated that should offer any violence to the clergy. I have shewn that in the year 1143, and after, there were many that did offer violence to the clergy, and therefore were subject to be excommunicated by the decree of that council. I have shewn that multitudes were excommunicated by the archbishop of York; and that he published an interdict in his province, upon which there was a cessation of divine offices in the church. I have shewn that the King did exact upon those that obeyed the archbishop, and that at *Beverley*, where though I have not read he drove away them that were the pillars of the church, yet I read that he did this at York; and he had the same reason to do it at *Beverley*. I have shewn that this miserable estate of that church continued long enough to have that doleful description in *Alfred*, and that this was after the
time

time in which Jeffrey published his History, viz. after the year 1138, and yet not so long but that Alfred had not seen Jeffrey's History before these troubles in his church, though many others had seen it, and their mouths were full of Jeffrey's narrations, and *Alfred* was accounted an ignoramus for being a stranger to them at that time; which had been an unreasonable censure upon him, if this had been soon after the publishing of Jeffrey's History. Books did not spread then as they do now, since the invention of printing.



A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E

Discovery of *America*,

B Y
MADOC AP OWEN GWYNEDD,

In the Year 1170,

More than 300 Years before the Voyage of
COLUMBUS.

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A N
A C C O U N T
O F T H E

Discovery of *America*.

TH ESE presents may certify all persons whatsoever, That in the year 1669, I being then an inhabitant in Virginia, and chaplain to Major-General Bennet, Sir William Berkeley sent two ships to search the place which then was called the Port-Royal, but now South-Carolina, which is 60 leagues to the Southward of Cape Fair ; and I was sent thither with them to be their minister.

Upon the 8th day of April we fet out from Virginia, and arrived at the harbour's mouth of Port-Royal the 19th of the ſanie month; where we waited for the reſt of the fleet that was to come from Barbadoes and Bermudas with one Mr. Weſt, who was to be Deputy-Governor of the ſaid place. As ſoon as the fleet came in, the ſmall veſſels that were with us went up the river to a place called the Oyſter-Point, for ye durſt not go up with the great ſhips becauſe of the bar of ſand that was before the harbour's mouth.

After we were ſeated, I ſtaid there between ſeven and eight months, till the 10th of November following; at which time, being almoſt ſtarved for want of proviſions, I and five more took our flight from thence, and travelled through the wilderneſs till we came to the Tuſcorara country, where the Tuſcorara Indians took us priſoners, becauſe we told them
we

we were bound for Roanoake, for they then had wars with the English at Roanoake; and they carried us into their town that night, and shut us up in a house by ourselves, and the next day held a Macchcomoco about us, which after it was over, their interpreter came to us, and told us that we must fit ourselves to die next morning: whereupon, being something cast down, and speaking to this effect in the British tongue, "Have I escaped so many dangers, and must I now be knocked on the head like a dog?" an Indian came to me, who afterwards appeared to be a war-captain belonging to the Sachin of the Doegs, (whose original I found must needs be from the Welsh,) and took me up by the middle, and told me in the British tongue I should not die; and thereupon went to the Emperor of the Tuscoraras, and agreed for my ransom and the men that were with me, and paid it the next day. Afterwards they carried us to their town,
and

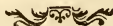
and entertained us civilly for four months; and I did converse with them of many things in the British tongue, and did preach to them three times a week in the British tongue, and they would usually confer with me about any thing that was difficult to them: and when we came from them they shewed themselves very civil and courteous to us.

They are seated upon Pantigo river, not far from Cape Atros. This is a recital of my travels among the Doeg Indians.

MORGAN JONES,

New-York, the son of John Jones,
March 10, 1685 of Basleg, near Newport, in Monmouthshire.

Who further added, by way of Postscript, that he was very ready to conduct any Welshmen, or others, that desired further satisfaction.



HON^d. COUSIN,

THIS is a copy of the paper which my dear brother T. K. sent unto me from New-York, in America, which I promised to give you a copy of when I was at Trefnanny, and which thou hast a desire to let the bishop of St. Asaph see. My long absence from home hindered me till now : but, to elucidate things a little to thyself, as well as to that great antiquary, give me leave to premise a few things of the occasion of it. Myself and brother, some years since, discoursed with cousin Thomas Price, of Llanvilling, on this subject; and he told us, that one Stedman, of Brecknockshire, was about 30 years ago, more or less, on the coast of America, in a Dutch bottom, and being about to land for refreshment, the natives kept them off by force, till at last this Stedman told his fellow Dutch seaman that he understood what the natives spoke :

spoke: the Dutch bid him then speak to them; and they were thereupon very courteous; they supplied them with the best things they had: and these men told Stedman that they came from a country called Gwynedd in *Prydam-fawr*. This was the substance of it as far as I can remember. It was, as I think, betwixt Virginia and Florida or Mexico. This discourse is said to be attested by the dying man. Oliver Humphreys, a merchant, lately dead, (whose wife was, not long since, at St. Asaph, to prove his nuncupative will,) told me that he spoke, when he lived at Surinam, with an English privateer, or pirate, who being near Florida a-careening his vessel, had learnt, as he thought, the Indian language, which my friend said was perfect Welsh; and, to omit other uncertain relations and conjectures, Sir Thomas Herbert hints at this about the last leaf of his book of Travels to the East-Indies, and he cites Dr. Powel's Chronicle, or rather his annotator's,

notator's, H. Lloyd, of Denbigh, for confirmation of it; both which, or one of them, are said to extract this relation out of Gitto of Glyn, and, as I remember, in Owen Gwynedd, or his son David's life, for I have not the book by me at present, it being now in Herefordshire; in which place it is said, that five or six ships went from Anglesey towards the South-West, leaving Ireland on the right hand, and found at last this country, and returned back and persuaded his countrymen not to strive with the English, or kill one another, about so barren a country; for that he hath lately found a better with few or no inhabitants: and upon this about eleven ships went away, full of Britons, which were never heard of to any purpose till now. My brother having heard this, and meeting with this Jones at New-York, he desired him to write it with his own hand in my brother's house; and, to please me, and my cousin Thomas Price, he sent me the original.

ginal. This Jones lived within 12 miles of New-York, and was cotemporary with me and my brother at Oxford. He was of Jesus-college, and called then Senior Jones, for distinction. The names being not inserted as modern writers do write them now-a-days; but I bid the clerk transcribe according to the original. The bishop will soon rectify them, or any geographer: I was willing to leave the apographon to be like the autographon. But, if I may speak my sentiments, the Doeg Indians may be corrupted from the *Madog* Indians, and Cape Atros may be Cape Hatterash; near Cape Fair, in Carolina; for he saith that these British Indians be seated on Pantigo river, near Cape Atros. This Pantigo is perhaps some old name, yet hath a British sound. He names Cape Fair, not Feir; quære, an idem? He names Port-Royal, which is now in Carolina. Then he fled towards Virginia. The Tuscorara Indians and Doeg Indians are placed there in the new maps

maps of the English empire. I suppose his flight, and finding deliverance by his unexpected countrymen, was about Bacon's rebellion in Virginia, and was with the Indians about 1669. This Jones promised to bring any thither, his charges being borne, in a month's time, from New-York.

Bear with my hasty one hour's descant, the bearer being in haste, which I thought once to publish more largely in print, if some more worthy would not attempt it. If I came near the bishop, I might enlarge about this, and some other things of antiquity, of which I had some cursory discourse with him at London. Farewel.

I am

Thy much obliged friend

Dolobran,

and kinsman,

M. Day.

8 14 $\frac{3}{4}$.

CHARLES LLOYD.

This transmigration of the British tribe into America happened near the time of William Rufus, or Henry I.



A Copy of Dr. *Plott's* Account of
an ancient Discovery of *Ame-*
rica, from *Wales*.

NOW how it should come to pass that the Welsh language should be thus spoke and understood, in a country so remote, is not imagined, much less hinted, by the author of this relation; which, could it any way be made out, I thought might be an undertaking worthy of the notice of this society, and, perhaps, of being published: wherein having lately met with something tending that way, I here humbly offer it to consideration; which

which though I cannot pronounce it to be the certain method by which it came to pass, yet, if it amount to a probability, I hope it may give some satisfaction.

To come then immediately to the business: I find, in the British annals, that Prince Madoc ap Owen Gwynnedd, that is, son of Owen Gwynnedd, whose father Gryffith ap Conan did homage for certain lands in England to William the Conqueror, being tired with the civil wars which happened amongst his brethren, Jorwerth, Howel, and David, each of them claiming a dividend part of their father's dominions, by the custom of gavel-kind, and perceiving at the same time their new neighbours, the Normans, ready to swallow them up, and that his advice and propositions of peace were not hearkened unto, but that rather for these good offices he made himself the object of their fury; therefore, studying his own preservation, and seeing no part of his

native country like to afford him any quiet, he resolved to haste abroad to some remote part of the world, where he might acquire future happiness to himself and posterity. In order whereunto he prepared for a sea-voyage, and in the year 1170, the 16th of Henry II. he set off from Wales with so prosperous a gale, that after some weeks sail due Westward he descried a land; where, upon his arrival, he found store of good victuals, sweet water, fresh and healthful air, gold, and whatever else he could reasonably desire. Here Madoc plants himself and the people that he brought with him, (about Florida or Canada, as my author thinks, which agrees pretty well with my novel relation,) and having spent some time in putting matters in order, and raising fortifications for defence, he then thought of returning again into his own country, to furnish himself with a greater number of men, and all manner of provisions; which accordingly he undertook, leaving

120 men behind him, as Cynvrick ap Grono, Meredith ap Rice, Gaten, Owen, and many others, testify; and being directed by God's providence, the best compass, and the benefit of the pole-star, after a long voyage, arrived safely at home; where recounting his marvellous successful voyage, the fruitfulness of the soil, the simplicity of the savages, the great wealth abounding there, and the facility of conquest, he thereby drew many to return with him, who in ten barks, laden with necessary provisions, by as successful a voyage as before, most fortunately re-attained the same place they hoped for; where, though they found few of those they left there living, some being destroyed by excess in eating, and others by the treachery of the barbarians, yet, by this recruit, having much bettered and enlarged their colony, and contrived every thing with so good order that they were secure from any enemy, and had all things conducive to ease and

I 2 plenty,

plenty, and content, they threw away the too indulgent thoughts of their own country, and returned no more ; nor did any of the Welsh sail thither after them ; so that, in a few generations, the whole matter was in a manner forgotten.

The Spaniards, it is true, as Mr. Herbert acquaints us, to whom I refer the reader for a more full account of this expedition, Lib. III. cap. ult. found some footsteps of this story left at their arrival in America, there remaining amongst the Mexicans a tradition that about the time that Madoc came thither, a strange people came to their country in carraugh, or ships, as Columbus, Franciscus, Lopez, and others, testify, who taught them some knowledge of God, and the use of beads, crucifixes, reliques, &c. all which, as we read in Lopez de Gomera, were found amongst them at their first landing. It is also remarkable that Cortez relates, who, observing the Indians to have many ceremonies,

ceremonies, asked Montezuma, the father of Quabutino, the last King of Mexico, how they came by them? who answered, that many years ago a strange nation landed there, a civil people, from whose examples of piety they received them; but how they were called, or whence they came, he could not satisfy them. Another time, in an oration of thanks which Montezuma returned the Spaniards for some favours, he thus told them, that one chief cause of his special affection to their nation was, that he had many times heard his father say, he had heard his grandfather seriously affirm, out of a continued tradition, that not many descents above him his progenitors came thither as strangers, by accident, in company of a nobleman, who abode there awhile, and then departed: upon his return, most of those he left, died; but that from him, or some of them, they thought themselves descended. A speech so agreeable with the narration of
Madoc,

Madoc, that I cannot but aver they rather descended from the Welsh, than from the Spaniards, or others; as the records of this voyage, writ by many bards and genealogists, do seem amply to confirm; as do also the many Welsh names given to birds, beasts, rocks, &c. yet remaining among these people, of the same signification with the Welsh; such as *pengwin*, referred by them to be a bird that hath a white head; and to rocks of that resemblance; *gwyn dwr*, white water; *bara*, bread; *mam*, mother; *tâd*, father; *clugar*, a heathcock; *llynog*, a fox; *wy*, an egg; *calaf*, a quill; *trwyn*, a nose; *Neaf*, Heaven; cum multis aliis. But, above all, this relation of Mr. Morgan Jones gives the most incontestible proof that can be desired; who conversed with those Indians, not in single words only, but in set discourses, preaching whole sermons to them three times a week; which, had not the language been the same, or little depraved, he could never have

have done to any satisfaction : so that I think we may safely conclude, that it is probable, at least, that these Doeg Indians are the remaining posterity of Prince Madoc, and his followers : that neither Christopher Columbus, Americus Vesputius, nor Magellan, were the first discoverers of this, I dare not say with them, New World, it having been discovered now upwards of 500 years, viz. 322 years before the voyage made thither by Christopher Columbus. And, if a premier discovery give any right or title either to name or thing, the property of the country rather belongs to the English than Spanish King, and should have more justly been called *Madocia* than *America*.

Now, Sir, whether this first relation of Mr. Morgan Jones, thus supported by the testimonies of the British annals, and the concurrent reports of the late Spanish discoverer, rather deserve your imprimatur, or to be committed to the flames,

is

is humbly left to your judicious decision. In the mean time, if it have given you, or any of the society, the least diversion, it sufficiently compensates the little trouble I have been at, and will serve, however, to demonstrate how willing I am to approve myself

Your most faithful and assiduous
servant and secretary,

ROBERT PLOTT.



A
CELEBRATED POEM
OF
T A L I E S I N.

Translated into Sapphic Verse,

BY THE

REV. DAVID JONES,

Vicar of *Llanfair-Duffrin-Clwyd*, in *Denbigh-*
shire. A. D. 1580.

T A L I A T

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A
CELEBRATED POEM
OF
T A L I E S I N.

Llym a hên owdl o waith Taliesin a wnaed ers mwy no
mîl o flynyddodd fel un o bump colofn kerdd Taliesin;
ag a droed i vers Ladin Saphig drwy David Jones,
Vicar Llanfair-Duffrin-Clwydd.

I.
EF a wnaeth panthon
Ar lawr glyn Ebron
Ai ddwylo gwynion
Gwiwlyn Adda.

II.
Pump kan mlynedd
Heb fawr ymgeledd
I bu fo 'n gorwedd
Kyn kael anima.

III.
Ewnaeth Elohys
Yn llys Paradwys
O assen asswys
Jessin foemina.

I.
CUNCTA cum rerum sapiens creator
Vi fui verbi ex nihilo creasset,
Ex luto format Adami caducum
Corpus in Hæbron.

II.
Quinque centenos ibi mansit annos
Vile despectum sine cultu et arte,
Antequam vitalem animam perennem
Traxerit ore.

III.
Ne foret solus, sociam juventem
Elohim fecit speciosa virgo
Prodit e costa Paradiso in alma
Quam sibi duxit.

IV.

Saith awr i buan
Yn kadw y berllan
Kyn kyfrdan Satan
Swttiwr Tartara.

V.

Oddiyno i gyrrwyd
Drwy ryn ag anwyd
I gael eu bywyd
Ir byd yma.

VI.

I ddwyn trwy ludded
Meibion a merched
I gael teyrnged
Ar dîr Asia.

VII.

Naw kant gidag wyth
I bu 'n ymddwyth
Yn dwyn mysglwyth
Masel a foemina.

VIII.

Ag ynwaith heb gael
Ir ymddug Abel
A Chain ddwgel
Yr homicida.

IX.

I Adda ai gyfar
I rhodd rhaw balar
I dorri 'r dduear
I gael bara.

X.

Ar gwenith klaerwyn
I hau 'r hoywfryn
I borthi pob dyn
Hud dudd ultima.

IV.

Quem locum septem tenuere læti
Ambo vix horas sceleratus hostis
Donec oppressit Satanæ qui ad ima
Tartara ducit.

V.

Postea ejecti Paradiso ab alto
Sunt, et in terram sterilem retrusi
Frigus hîc nudi misere et labores
Corpore passi.

VI.

Procreat foetus sobolesque luctu
Æva nec partu vacua est dolore
Mas sit aut sexu mulier propago
Asia in oris.

VII.

Quando grandæva et debilis triginta
Atque nongentos superesset annos
Vincitur fati moriturque pulchra
Prole beata.

VIII.

Nam patet justum genuisset Abel
Virgines pulchras, generatque natos
Et gravem luctum peperat parentem
Cain homicidam.

IX.

Mox Adæ fonti rigidæ ligonis
Notus est usus, fociæque charæ
Frangit effossas tenuesque glebas
Dente ligonis.

X.

Triticum mandat Cereale fulcis
Quo famem messo rabidam repellat
Et sitim sedat rutilante fructu
Vitis amenæ.

XI.

Angul ant genuad
O nerth ne fawl dad
A ddug hâd ty fiad
Hyd at Efa.

XII.

Hithe a guddiod
Ddegfed rhan y rhodd
Fal na chyrhaeddodd
Tan 'r holl balsa.

XIII.

Alleir hauwyd
Yr had a guddiwyd
Medd Daniel brophwyd
Brophefia.

XIV.

Rhyg du a gafad
Yn llêf gwenith mad
Er dangos afrad
Ar ladratta.

XV.

Am hyn o ffals dwn
Rhag ofn dudd dwr
Mae 'n rhaid rhoi degwm
I Dduw n beppa.

XVI.

Or gwenith gwiwfraint
Ar gwin rhadd rhwydd-
fraint
I gwneir korff kowraint
Crîst fab Alfa.

XVII.

Yr affellad iwr knawd
Ar gwin iwr gwaedrawd
A geiriau driudawd
Ai kyffegra.

XI.

Angelus missus volucris superno
Patre portavit genitale semen
Ponit, ut iussus, gremio merentis
Nuncius Ævæ.

XII.

Muneris partem decimam sed inde
Abstulit secum posuitque in arca
Clam viro, et semen opera polito
Defuit agro.

XIII.

Cumque sensisset scelus hoc vir, illa
Protinus semen retulit, quod agro
Seminant, sed fit malus hinc filigo
Teste propheta.

XIV.

Pristinum perdit speciem atque formam
Triticum pro quo sterilis filigo
Nascitur fraus ut pateat nefanda
Turpeque furtum.

XV.

Unde persolvit seculum per omne
Seculum partem decimam bonorum
Omnium, quæ tu renovas quot annis
Summe Creator.

XVI.

Tritico ex puro, rutiloque vino
Fit sacerdotis prece corpus illud
Mysticum Christi sacrosanctum Jese
Filii et Alpha.

XVII.

Panis altaris caro consecrata est
Et merus sanguis pretiosus atque
Trinitatis sancto operante verbo
Sunt benedicta

XVIII.

Llyfrau yn ddirgel
O law Emanuel
U ddug Raphael
Iw rhoi i Adda.

XIX.

Pan oedd êf yn hên
Hyd tros i adwen
Yn nwr Jorddonen
Yn ir westfa.

XX.

Pedwar angylion
Deuddeg gweryddon
A yr rwys Eleufon
I lys Æva.

XXI.

I ddangos north
Rhag pob rhyn drafferth
Pan oedd anghyfnernth
Ar hil Adda.

XXII.

Dirfawr o falon
Ar fo ar ddynion
Kyn kael arwyddion
Misericordia.

XXIII.

Pum theg deg dydd briw
Uwch ben uchder pob rhiw
I bu ddwr diliw
Yn dwyn arca.

XXIV.

Noe 'r gwin fy nobleuill
Ai planuodd wrth haul
ddudd
Ar nôs nawws gynydd
Ar gwin alba.

XVIII.

Angelus libros Raphaël difertos
Artium, plenosque scientiarum
Detulit dextra bonitate larga
Æmanuelis.

XIX.

Quos Adæ misit veteri precati
Sortem et humanam misere dolenti
Morbidus cum se salubri lavaret
Jordanis unda.

XX.

Quatuor primus gradibusque summis
Angelos misit Deus ut bis sex
Alteros puros, et honore claros
Ædibus Ævæ.

XXI.

Ut viam ignaros doceant salubrem
Atque virtutem superare donent
Si quid adversum veniat quod acre
Anxiat ullos.

XXII.

Triste erat cunctis, alioque inanes
Præ metu stabant homines in orbe
Antequam Christi miserantis essent
Signa favoris.

XXIII.

Quindecim tristium decies dierum
Affluit magnos super unda colles
Quæ Noe claram sapientis olim
Sustulit arcam.

XXIV.

Per Noam vites virides colorum
Omnium vinum venit unde pressum
Sunt humo pingui positæ et bibebat
Candida vina.

XXV.

Ef a gas Moesen
Rhag dirfaw angen
Y trair gwialen
Ar dominca.

XXVI.

Ag a gas Solomon
Yn twr y Babilon
Holl gulfe ddodion
Arcæ fœdera.

XXVII.

Ag a ges innau
Yn y mardd lyfran
Holl gylfe ddodan
Gwlad Europa.

XXVIII.

Och Dduw môr druan
Drwy ddirfawr gwnfan
I daw 'r dyrogan
I lin Droia.

XXIX.

Sarpheſ gadwynog
Falch anrhigarog
Ai hafgil yn arfog
O Germania.

XXX.

Hon a oresgyn
Holl Loeger a Phrydon
O lan môr Lluchlyn
Hyd Sabrina.

XXXI.

Yno i bydd Brython
Fal charcharorion
Ym mravit alltudion
I Saxonia,

XXV.

Tres Deus virgas redimens periclis
Tradidit Moſi quibus ille plebem
Liberam fecit tumido tyranno ut
Sabbatha ſervet.

XXVI.

Rex pius claro genitore natus
Arce diſcebat Babylonis omnes
Myſticas artes, Solomon diſertus
Fœdera et arcæ.

XXVII.

Sic libris artes ego liberales
Bardulis cunctas didici per orbem
Præterit quicquid ſcio, et omne libris
Noſco futurum.

XXVIII.

Hei mihi fuſis lachrymis ocellis
Trifte quam fatum cito luſtuofum
Tætui Trojæ properat venire
Omne certo.

XXIX.

Tigris immanis fera torque fracta
Sæva trux prendens animoſaque ales
Pandet amatas ſoboles ferox Ger-
mania agreſtis.

XXX.

Illa vi et diro ſuperabit aſtu
Loegriam terram Britonum vetuſtum
A freto Llychlin populabit agros
Uſque Sabrinam.

XXXI.

Tunc erunt vincti celebres Britannis
Saxonum faſtu, quaſi carcerati
Inter umbroſas habitando colles
Et mare vaſtum.

125 A CELEBRATED POEM OF TALIESIN.

XXXII.

I ner a folant
I hiaith a gadwant
I tîr a gallant
Ond gwyllt Wallia.

XXXIII.

Oni ddêl rhyw fyð
Yn ol hîr benyd
Pan fo gogyhyd
Y dau draha.

XXXIV.

Yno i kaiff Brython
I tîr ai koron
Ar bobl efronion
A ddiflamma.

XXXV.

Mi a wn i kerdded
Ai tro ai trwydded
Ai taith ai tynged
Hyd dydd ultima.

XXXVI.

Geiriau Mihangel
Am kedd arhyfel
A fydd diogel
I Frytannia.

XXXII.

Attamen regem proprium colentes
Rite servabant idioma linguæ
Walliam præter gelidam relinquent
Hostibus arva.

XXXIII.

Donec oblongum veniat subactis
Tempus atras post miserasque clades
Quando libratas trutina utriusque est
Factus iniquus.

XXXIV.

Tunc suam tandem in ditionem atroces
Hostibus regnum redigent Britanni
Exterus marcet populus corona
Denuo parta.

XXXV.

Horum ego multos didici labores
Atque fortunam varientem et ætus
Nosco factorum seriem in futura
Secula perennem.

XXXVI.

Præscius rerum Michael locutus
Verba divina hæc mihi nuncia almæ
Pacis et belli rigidi futura
Certa Britannia.



M E M O I R S

Of the LIFE of

EDWARD LLWYD,

A. M. F. R. S. C. M. A.

Author of the

ARCHÆOLOGIA BRITANNICA,

And several other ingenious, Philosophic,
and Historical Works.

Transcribed from a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum,
OXFORD.

To which are added,

NOTES, HISTORICAL AND ILLUSTRATIVE.

M E M O I R S

OF THE

L I F E

OF

Edward Lhwyd, M. A.

&c.



EDWARD LLOYD* or LHWYD was the natural son of Edward (A) Lloyd, of Lhan Vorda, near Oswestry, or Oswaldstree, in the county of Salop, Esq; by Bridget, second daughter of — Price, of Glanfrid, in Cardiganshire, Esq. He was

* Mr. Lloyd or Lhwyd's account of himself is, "I don't profess to be an Englishman, but an old Briton, and, according to our British genealogies, descended

was entered in Jesus-college, Oxford, Oct. 31, 1682, and was matriculated on the 17th of Nov. following, being then (though he writes himself only 18) 22 years of age (B).

It is highly probable that he had shewn some inclinations towards, perhaps had

descended in the male line from Elidyr Lydanwyn, the son of Meirchion, the son of Ceneu, the son of Coel Kislheavick, alias Coel Godhebog, in the province of Riged, in Scotland, in the 4th century, before the Saxons came into Great-Britain." See a Letter to the Scots and Irish, Malcolme's Tracts, page 18, or Nicholson's Appendix to the Irish Historical Library, page 97. His pedigree runs thus : Edward, ap Edward, ap Edward, ap Sion, ap Sion, ap Sion, ap Rich, ap Mredydd, ap Madoc, ap Griffri Vychen, ap Blad, ap Gwion, ap Radvarch, ap Aper, ap Gurgi, ap Hedd Molwynoc, ap Greddf, ap Zymyr, ap Llawr, ap Llawfrodadd Varvoc, ap Aper, ap Tydwel Glôff, ap Rodri Mawr, ap Merwyn Vrych, ap Gwrhyad, ap Elidyr, ap Sanddef, ap Alkwn, ap Tegid, ap Reid, ap Dawc, ap Llywarch Hên, ap Elidyr Lydanwyn, &c. This pedigree, in his own hand-writing, is in the Museum.

made some progress in, the study of natural history, before he became a member of the University; for this year the building for Mr. Ashmole's benefaction being finished, his collection was sent to Oxford, and entrusted to the care of Robert Plott, LL. D. In the year following they were confirmed to the University by the founder's letter read in convocation; and in 1684 Mr. Lhwyd was employed in digesting the specimens, and comparing the catalogues; which have this note in the title-page, "Accurante Edwardo Luidio procustode, ann. 1684."

In this station of under-keeper he continued till the year 1690, collecting specimens in natural history, as he informs us in the Preface to the *Lythophylacium Britannicum*, when he succeeded to the head-keeper's place, vacant by the resignation of his friend and patron Dr. Plott. The great progress he made in

those studies, which the nature of his office prompted him to pursue, is very visible in the *Lythophylacium Britannicum* just mentioned; by which it appears, that he had either visited or settled correspondences in almost every part of Great-Britain. In 1693 he was employed in collecting materials relative to Wales, for the new edition of Cambden's Britannia, at the desire, and, probably, expence, of Mr. Gibson (C). About this time I conjecture that he intended, perhaps by the persuasion of his friends, to travel to America; but in what station, or for what purpose (D), I know not; most likely in search of natural curiosities.

His extensive knowledge in this part of learning, as well as that of antiquities, had made him sufficiently known to the world. But as a compleat acquaintance with these branches of literature is not attainable in a sedentary life, he

he earnestly entertained a desire of visiting such countries as might afford materials for the improvement of his own knowledge, and the service of the public.

To such a design his own finances were by no means equal. The public therefore readily accepted his proposals, and engaged for an annual subscription for five years, in order to enable him to collect whatever might throw any light upon the languages, antiquities, or natural history, of those countries he proposed to visit. It began in the year 1696; at which time he set out for Wales, neglecting nothing curious or useful to be met with in his way thither.

He returned to Oxford 1697 (E), probably bringing with him part of that large collection of Welsh fossils now preserved in the lower room of the Museum, which he did not live to digest.

In 1698 I find him in different parts of Wales (F), and the counties adjoining.

This year he finished the *Lythophylacium Britannicum*, which he expected the University would have printed at their own expence (G) : but he was deceived, and it would perhaps never have been made public, had not some of his noble and learned patrons undertaken it at their own charge. One hundred and twenty impressions only were struck off, at the expence of the Lord Chancellor Somers, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Halifax, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloan, Dr. Aiston, Dr. Geoffray of Paris, Dr. Martin Lister, Dr. Tancred Robinson ; under the care and inspection of the last-mentioned. But, as that gentleman had not the specimens by him, of which it treats, nor the author to consult upon any difficulty, it appeared so full of inaccuracies,

as

as to need, as well as deserve, a second edition*.

In the year 1699(H) I find him at Anglesey, on a visit to his intimate friend Mr. Henry Rowlands, author of the *Mona Antiqua*. Soon after that he went into † Scotland(H), and in the beginning of the following year to Ireland(H). The assistance he received from the learned in each of these kingdoms, he grate-

* It is certain that a new edition of this work was preparing for the press by Mr. Lhwyd. In a printed paper, signifying what Books were already printed, or under the press, at the Theatre, in Oxon, this is mentioned, *Edwardi Luidii, &c. Ed. 2.* This paper was the imprimatur of a Charlet, dated June 1, 1709. Mr. Lhwyd mentioned this intended edition in several of his letters to Dr. Lister; but, dying soon after, it was never printed, nor can I learn what became of the papers belonging to it.

† In the Highlands of Scotland he found a deserted infant, whom he brought with him to Oxford, and kept as a servant; his name was Mac Mullen, but they called him *Gilia Cholum*.

fully

fully acknowledges in the Preface to the *Archæologia*. Towards the close of 1700 he came back from Ireland to Cornwall, applying himself to the study of the Cornish language, and in collecting uncommon plants and fossils. His curiosity and indefatigable industry next led him to cross the Channel, in order for (I) Armo-rican antiquities, on the coast of France. But he had scarce been there any time before he was taken up as a spy, his papers were seized, and himself committed as a prisoner to the castle of Brest. A stop was here put to his inquiries, and he was obliged to depart the kingdom injured, as well as unsatisfied; having seen, as his friend * * * * tells him, “too few of their ancient monuments in France, and too much of their barbarous modern manners” (K).

After these adventures he returned to Oxford in the spring of the year 1701, having collected sufficient materials for
the

the work he had promised to undertake. His friend Mr. Humphrey Foulks, in a letter dated about this time, advises him to give the public a brief account of his travels in a fixpenny pamphlet; and it is much to be wished, as things have turned out, he had complied with this request.

In the summer following he was created M. A. by the Convocation, die 21mo Julii (L). By a letter to Mr. Henry Rowlands it appears, that he made an excursion to Cambridge, in search of a map of Britain and Ireland, by Giraldus Cambrensis. Being disappointed in his expectations, as he tells that gentleman, he copied Giraldus's Epistles, and lingered out his time between the Public Library, that of Benet-College, and Trinity.

After his return to Oxford, he employed himself in preparing the first specimen

cimen of his five years labour and industry, the *Archæologia Britannica*, for the press; which, owing to the dilatoriness of the printers, of which he complains much in his letters and elsewhere (M), did not appear till 1707.

However this might be, it met with the approbation of all men of sense and learning; though many of his subscribers, who understood but little of the subjects it treats of, were highly dissatisfied. A true character of it is drawn up by an impartial judge in the *Philosophical Transactions*, No. 311*.

Nov. 1708, he was proposed, at a meeting of the Royal Society at Gresham-College, as a candidate for a Fellowship; and he was admitted as such, though his election was violently opposed by Dr.

* This letter is often bound together with the *Archæologia*, printed in a folio sheet.

Woodward; of which more will be said hereafter.

In the next spring (170 $\frac{8}{9}$) the place of Superior Beadle in Divinity became vacant, by the promotion of Mr. Caswell to the Professorship of Astronomy, in the room of Dr. Gregory deceased. Four candidates appeared immediately, viz. Mr. Hatchett, formerly of Merton-College; Mr. Hearne, of Edmund-Hall; Mr. Lhwyd; and Mr. Colinge, of New-College: but they were soon reduced to two, by the death of the first, and the resignation of the second (N) in favour of Mr. Lhwyd, their interest being much the same. There now remained only Mr. Lhwyd and Mr. Colinge, between whom the contest ran very high, each having fetched his friends from the most remote parts of the kingdom. On the day of election, March 11, 1708*, Dr.

* See Register of the University, p. 40.

Aldrich, Dean of Christ-Church, to whose acquaintance he had been introduced by Brown Willis, Esq; brought 71 votes in favour of Mr. Lhwyd, thereby giving him a majority of 20 voices*.

He did not long enjoy this second mark of esteem conferred on him by the University; dying (O), after a few days illness, in the latter end of June, 1709. He was buried in the parish-church of St. Michael, Oxford, in the South or Welsh Isle, as it is called, being the burial-place of the members of Jesus-College. There is yet no stone, nor monument, to perpetuate his memory, as I can find. If there ever was one, the pews since built hide it from our view. Nor was such a memorial wanting for that purpose. He has left the best *index* of his abilities in his learned and laborious works. It may be proper in this

* This circumstance from that gentleman himself.

place to mention what those are, more particularly, as well as some more private anecdotes relating to him ; which, though not necessary to the design of these papers, may yet give a truer idea of his real character.

His works are, Papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

No. 166. Art. 8. An account of a sort of paper made of *Linum Asbestinum* found in the Isle of Anglesey.

No. 200. Art. 3. A letter to Christopher Hemmer concerning some regularly-figured stones found near Oxford.

No. 208. Art. 2. Part of a letter to Dr. Martin Lister, giving an account of locusts lately observed in Wales.

Art. 3. Extract of another letter to the same purpose, dated Feb. 20, 1693.

Art.

Art. 4. An account of the burning of several hay-ricks by a fiery exhalation, or damp, and of the infectious quality of the grafs of several grounds, dated Doldgelly, Jan. 20, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$.

No. 213. Art. 5. Part of a letter to Dr. Lister, giving some further account of the fiery exhalation in Merionethshire, dated Oxford, Aug. 23, 1694.

No. 229. Part 8. Part of a letter to Dr. Tancred Robinson concerning hail in Monmouthshire, dated Usk, June 15, 1697.

No. 243. Art. 4. Part of a letter, &c.

No. 252. Art. 6.

No. 269. Art. 1.

No. 292. Art. 1.

No. 295. Art. 5.

No. 314.

No. 316. Art. 6.

No. 334. Art. 4, 5, and 6.

No.

No. 335. Art. 3 and 4.

No. 336. Art. 3 and 4.

These seven last, though written long before, were inserted in the Transactions after his death.

He published also,

Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Museo Ashmoleano; a folio in ten sheets, bound up with the General Catalogue of the MSS. of England.

A Set of Parochial Queries, in order to compleat his History of Wales.

The Life of Elias Ashmole, published in the continuation of the Supplement to Mr. Collier's Great Historical Dictionary (O 2).

Carmen Britannicum Dialecto Cornub.
ad Normam Poetarum Seculi Sexti, in
M the

the Oxford Verses, in Obit. Guliel. Tertii, &c.

A Catalogue of Local Words, paralleled with British or Welsh, published in Ray's Collection of English Words not generally used. Vid. 2 Ed. 1691.

De Fluviorum, &c. in Britannia Nominibus Adversaria. This is a posthumous piece, published at the end of Baxter's Glossary.

Prælectio de Stellis Marinis Britannici Oceani, habit. in Mus. Ashmol. in consequence of his promise made to the University on his being created A. M. See Appendix. This is printed in Linnius's book De Stellis Marinis, and now in the new edition of the Lythophylacium.

But we are not to build our judgment of his learning and abilities upon those
works

works alone which have his name prefixed to them. These will be equally discernible in Ray's Synopsis, Gibson's Cambden, Leyster's *Historia Conchyliorum*, Baxter's Glossary (P), and Nicholson's Historical Library, &c. Nor do either of those authors fail in duly and gratefully acknowledging his services and assistance.

It is said his collections for a second volume, which was to contain an account of the antiquities, monuments, &c. in the principality of Wales, were numerous and well-chosen: but upon account of a quarrel between him and Dr. Wynne (R), then Fellow* of the college, he refused to buy them, and they were purchased by Sir Thomas Seabright, of Beachwood, in Herefordshire, in whose library the greatest part of them

* Afterwards Principal; and Bishop of St. Asaph. See Brown Willis's Survey of that cathedral, p. 97.

remain. The reader is not to imagine that these papers are any ways ready for publication; had that been the case, they would probably long before this time have seen the light: but he had never digested them, nor indeed fairly transcribed them, or cleared them from those abbreviations peculiar to himself, which render it impossible for any person to undertake to publish them.

That his knowledge in both those branches of literature to which he particularly applied himself was very extensive, is allowed on all hands. His *Archæologia* will be always esteemed and valued by the lovers and patrons of the study of antiquities. Nor has Philosophy less to be proud of her disciple, whose discoveries in natural history, and the great assistance he has given those who pursue the same sort of inquiries, have rendered him deservedly famous.

At the time he published his *Lithophylacium Britannicum*, the contention concerning the origin of those marine bodies found in the earth ran very high amongst the learned. While some asserted them to be the real *exuviae* of animals, others degraded them into mere *lusus Naturæ*, or *lapides sui generis*. He seemed to have steered a middle course. What his opinion was may be seen in the 6th letter, at the end of the *Lythophylacium*; it is translated by himself, and published by Mr. Ray. But this being diametrically opposite to Dr. Woodward's sentiments, who was a strong advocate for the Noetic deluge as the instrument whereby they were brought into the places where they were found, it so offended him, that it occasioned his shyness, nay, even rudeness, not only to Mr. Lhwyd, but to any person who professed a regard or friendship for him; and hence that opposition made to his being elected Fellow of the Royal Society(T).

I cannot, in this place, help observing, that the aforefaid gentleman has attacked our author in that part where he was leaft vulnerable, viz. for ranking the Belemnites amongft the extraneous foſſils. “As to Mr. Lhwyd,” ſays he, “he was much prejudiced, and ready to catch at any thing that might leſſen the authority of what I have delivered.” Whoever ſhall give himſelf the trouble to peruſe the fourth letter annexed to the *Lythoph. Brit.* which gave riſe to this cenſure, or indeed any other of its author’s performances, will find little appearance of dogmaticiſm or prejudice; but, on the contrary, that modeſty, candour, and ingenuousneſs, which becomes the inventor of any new ſyſtem, and is the ſureſt method of inveſtigating the truth. Which of the two approached neareſt to that real end of all inquiries, later diſcoveries have ſufficiently ſhewn.

It might have been expected that ſuch indefatigable labours would have met with
a ſuit-

a fuitable encouragement from the public: but our author was one amongst the numerous instances of the world's ingratitude. It is certain that he possessed no estate; so that it is a wonder how he was enabled to support himself with the small preferments he enjoyed. The Keepership of the Museum has generally, but falsely, been supposed to be worth 50*l.* per annum; the founder, indeed, intended it should be so, and has specified that sum in the Statutes of the Museum.

But this good design was prevented from being put in execution, by the advice of a gentleman, who, we are informed, was of some eminence in the church, because his writings, favouring of Socinianism, had been unanswerably attacked, by some orthodox members of the University, and who thought public injury the best method of resenting private disgusts. The salaries, therefore, of the several keepers arise only from the fees paid by strangers for their trouble in ex-

hibiting the curiosities; and as the head-keeper is answerable for the payment of the under-keeper, his own salary seldom exceeds 20*l*. And I have reason to think Mr. Lhwyd's income was not more, since during his absence it was much neglected. Let us see now what assistance he met with from other quarters.

When he first published his Proposals for Travelling, he met with great encouragement. We have a list of his principal patrons prefixed to his *Archæologia*; but this public spirit soon cooled, and he found promises and performances very different things.

The subscription amounted, £. s. d.			
in the year 1696, to	-	110	10 0
1697, -	-	81	0 0
1698, -	-	69	0 0
1699, -	-	57	0 0
1700, -	-	11	15 0
And from non-subscribers, -	-	31	0 0
		£. 365	5 0
			We

We see how much it decreased in a short time; nay, so mean were some of his pretended friends, as to refuse the payment of what they had expressly engaged for.

His chief friend was Dr. Martin Lyster; in return for whose civilities he was very instrumental in procuring him a diploma for a Doctor's degree.

It is said, also, that he was in the number of those upon whom that great patron of learned men, Louis XIV. bestowed a pension; and this conjecture appears well-grounded, from what we find in the Preface to his *Adversaria*, at the end of Baxter's Glossary: "*Quæ hic subjiçuntur D. Ed. Lhwydii Adversaria Anglico sermone conscripta, in hanc ordinem digesta fuere tanquam amplioris quod meditabatur operis Ιχνογραφία; quod nuperrime Gallicorum Regis patrociniò, haud indignum judicavit.*"

The

The learned world have done that justice to his memory, which was refused him during his life-time. And if good acquaintance can add any testimony to a man's character, a long list of illustrious names may be seen amongst his correspondents. Those whose labours have adorned this isle are, Anstis, Baxter, Flaherty, Gibson, Hicks, Humphreys (Bp.), Le Neve, Nicolson, Rowlands, Smith, Tanner, &c. Sibbald, Archer, Cole, Dale, Lister, Morton, Molineaux, Ray, Richardson, Robinson, Sloane, &c. Foreigners, Rivinus, Langius, Olmius, Scheutcher.

The elegant disposition of the specimens given by Mr. Ashmole to the Museum, and his own noble and valuable additions to them, evidently point out to us his genius, industry, and munificence.

If his labours had been confined only to that spot, the University would have
had

had the greatest reason to remember him amongst her brightest ornaments and benefactors.

Had it not pleased God to put an early stop to his pursuits, he would, 'tis certain, have increased that character and reputation, which scarce any man, either before or since, ever gained in so short a time.

These are all the materials I am at present master of, relating to him. Some abler hand may, one time or other, fill up these outlines, and compleat the picture. My only view was to preserve some remembrance of a man, whose character, having the proofs of his abilities always before me, I so much admire.



N O T E S.

(A) **T**HE author of the *Athenæ Oxon.* says, he was the son of Edward Lloyd; of Kidwelly, in Caermarthenshire. The continuation of *Monf. Bayle's Histor. Dict.* has corrected this mistake in the most material points, but is wrong in calling his father Charles. What led both into an error was the finding upon the matriculation-books three persons of the same name.

Copy of the matriculation-books, and those of Jesus-College.

Jesus-Coll. Edwardus Lloyd, de comit. Salop. admissus Battelarius, Oct. 31, 1682.

Univer. Regist. Nov. 17, 1682, Edward Lloyd, 18. Edwardi Lloyd. fil. Ofwaldstree, Salop, Gen.

Jesus-

Jefus-Coll. Ed. Lloyd, de comit. Denbigh. admiff. Battell. Feb. 24, 1684.

Univ. Reg. March 16, 1684, Ed. Lloyd, 16. Mich. Lloyd. fil. Llanynis, Denb. Pleb.

Univ. Reg. March 28, 1688. Ed. Lloyd, fil. Kidwelly, Carmar. Pleb.

Anthony Wood has fixed upon the laft perfon, and applied the works of our author to him ; whereas it appears, from various proofs, that he fhould have taken the firft-mentioned ; efpecially, alfo, as, upon comparing the writing with thofe of later date, it corresponds exactly with his hand.

His father was a man of a diffolute life and morals, extremely extravagant in the indulgence of his amours ; fo that although there had been a marriage-contract drawn up between his parents, it was
never

never executed ; his father having so exhausted his finances, that his estate was sold to the ancestors of Sir Watkin Williams. The former part of the account I had from a near relation of his mother's now living, and the latter is confirmed by a passage in a letter to him from Humphrey Foulks, dated Oct. 8, 1701.

“ As for Mr. William Williams's, I believe you may have better hopes of it ; Mr. Williams's tutor formerly promises, upon the least notice from you, to meet you at Llanvorda. He is satisfied Sir William *can* **deny you* nothing in that house.” *Penes Emanuel Da Costa*, Lond.

—“ I have lately received a letter from Sir William Williams, wherein are these words :—‘ I'll not by any means lend any book, neither shall any part of my MSS. be transcribed. If I should comply therein, the books now only in the custody of cousin Vaughan and myself

* He was denied.

would be dispersed and common in every gentleman's study, which I hope to prevent. And I suppose no reasonable person will blame my rejecting your request, being, as I hinted before, willing you should read any of them in my house, you promising on your word not to transcribe any part of them.' The very same repulse I had from his cousin Vaughan, and his widow since, though neither these gentlemen, nor any friends they have, ever make the least use of the MSS. nor do I know any one in Wales that would be curious of perusing or buying any of them, except at a very cheap rate." A letter from Mr. Lhwyd to J. Anstis, Esq; dated Oxford, July 20, 1701, in Mr. Astle's collection.—It is upon this account that I cannot yet discover where he was born or educated. Probably his mother retired to some private place, where she lay in. His father died soon after his birth, as appears by the parish-register of Oswestry, where he was buried March 3, 1662.

(B) It is agreed by every one, that he died in 1709, ætat. 49, which proves him to have been born in 1660.

(C) "I was informed that Mr. Lhwyd, of the Museum, was travelling in Wales, in order to pick up antiquities, &c. for the Britannia."

Oct. 14, 1693. Letter from J. Aubrey to Mr. Tanner. See MSS. Tanner, Bib. Bodl. fo. 25, let. 70.

"I suppose you have been informed that the reason of my late journey into Wales was, because I have undertaken to add what I can to that part of Mr. Cambden's Britannia." Letter from Mr. Lhwyd to J. Aubrey. See Lib. Ashm. G. 15.

(D) "I have not heard any more of my intended voyage to America; and I begin now to suppose that design will fail." March 2, 1692. Letter from Mr. Lhwyd

Lhwyd to J. Aubrey, in Ashmole's Library, G. 15.

(E) "What is become of the honest Mr. Lhwyd? Is he in Oxford, or returned into Wales? I should be glad of any occasion of seeing him, before his second journey." April 1, 1697. See a letter from Dr. Gibson to Mr. Tanner, MSS. Tanner, Bibl. Bodl.

(F) He thus writes to his friend Tanner from Pembroke: "Yours of the 2d came to my hands, which is more than many of my letters do, for the country people are very curious to know whom the *spies* and *conjurers* correspond with, and what their intrigues are, which has been the only discouragement I met with since I left Oxford: but it will now soon be over, for in the counties that remain I and my *companions are pretty well known." Tanner's MSS. Bib. Bodl.

* Wm. Jones, Robert Wynn, David Parry.

To the same.

(G) “ I shall send Dr. Robinson my Lithology, the first opportunity, to be printed at London ; for he tells me some bookseller has promised to venture. Dr. Lister having given to the Museum to the value at least of 200l. of books, I was in hopes the University would print it ; and, indeed, Dr. Adams*, Dr. Edwards†, and the Master of University-College‡, seemed very inclinable ; but the present Vice-Chancellor§ will hear nothing of it ; though I told him to whom it was dedicated, and how great a benefactor he has been.” See MSS. Tanner, Bib. Bodl. fol. 22.

(H 1.) A letter from Mr. Lhwyd to Mr. Rowlands, dated Lligo, one half in Scotland. Vid. Mon. Ant. p. 336.

* Rector of Lincoln. † Principal of Jesus.
‡ Dr. Arthur Charlet. § Wm. Painter, D. D.
Rector of Exeter-College.

(H 2.) Amongst

(H 2.) Amongst Mr. Da Costa's collection of letters, some are directed at this period of time to him: Dec. 12, 1699, at Glasgow; Dec. 20, 1699, at Edinburgh; Jan. 7, 1699, at Colerain, in comit. Antrim, Ireland; Feb. 12, 1700, ib. Apr. 5, ib.

(H 3.) Part of a letter from Walter Thomas to Mr. Lhwyd:—"I received yours of the 15th of Feb. from Colerain, and am glad of your return."

(I) "I find at Falmouth, Dec. 6, 1700, then setting out for France." Da Costa's letters.

(K) His reception in Bretagne he humourously describes in a letter to Mr. Hen. Rowlands, *Mona Antiqua*, p. 340.

N. B. It may be remarked that in the letter he speaks often in the plural number. When he first set out on his tra-

vels, he was attended by Robert Wynn, William Jones, and David Parry. The first of these left him in Cornwall, and returned to Oxford. Whether the other went with him to France, I can't tell; but the last certainly did. It is said that the person who searched them for papers left a Cæsar's Commentaries in this gentleman's pocket, which book they so often read over, having no other employment, that they could repeat it memoriter. And I have heard a person, now living, say, that he has had a full proof of this assertion from Parry himself.

(L) Copy of the Chancellor's letter.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and gentlemen,

WHEREAS Mr. Edward Lhwyd, B. A. of the Museum, is near ten years standing in the University, the most of which he has spent in travelling the most remote parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to perfect himself in the knowledge

ledge of natural history and antiquities, and by reason of his long absence he hath not been able to proceed to his degree, and do exercise regularly; and having been moved to recommend him unto you, that you will favour him in conferring the degree of A. M. upon him, he promising to read six solemn lectures upon natural history, one every year, during the space of six years, upon Friday immediately preceding Aſt-Saturday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, whether there be a public act or not: This I consent to, and am,

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and gentlemen,

Your affectionate friend,

St. James's-Square, and servant,

July 14, 1701.

ORMONDE.

(M) One reason he assigns for this delay is, that they had not a sufficient number of capital letters at the printing-house.

Another apology made to the public may be found in the Welsh Preface to the *Archæologia*: “If the printer has been too tedious, because he had other mens works in his own hands at the same time, that fault cannot be laid at my door, because I have no authority over them. Their custom is, without acknowledging what they have in hand already, to undertake all they will be entrusted with, lest work or money fail, lest other workmen be admitted into their printing-house, and to neglect any work where the authors are the undertakers rather than that of the London booksellers, unless they are threatened by those who have authority to turn them out of the printing-house. And if others complain to those, they will spare no sort of untruth to excuse themselves, and it is their profit and interest to be all in the same story.” See the translation in *Malcolme’s Proposals*, Ed. 1739, p. 10.

But

But there is one remarkable circumstance relating to himself, which I find in a letter to him from Dr. Mill, Principal of Edmund-Hall, dated Oxon, Feb. 1, 1706, to whom probably he had made the complaint before-mentioned: —“ As to what you say of the printers, I am no stranger to them and their ways; but I am satisfied, from such as will not deceive me, that your work is shamefully neglected: and why are you not here to rectify matters, and consult your own reputation, which suffers extremely by this neglect. Take the advice of a faithful friend, and come quickly and set all things to rights. It is unaccountable that you should live two or three miles off, in a village*, and leave a thing of this weighty concern in the hands of those who abuse you by shamefully neglecting it.”

* Ensham. “ When I was at this place,” says Mr. Hearne, “ at Easter, 1706, Mr. Edward Lhwyd, since deceased, who often used to retire hither when he was drawing up the 1st volume of his Archæo-

(N) “ Upon prospect of Mr. Caswell’s succeeding Dr. Gregory, Mr. Hatchett, formerly Gentleman-Commoner of Merton-College, made interest for to be Beadle ; upon which my friends desired me to move forthwith, which accordingly I did, letting the University to know that I designed to appear. My pretensions were approved of, and ’twas commonly reported that I should be the man. Soon after were news that Mr. Colinge, B. L. and Sub-Warden of New-College, appeared, and had the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Lancaster of Queen’s, your college, Magdalen, and a great many more, on

logia Brit. was pleased to tell me, that when he was last in Wales, amongst other old books, he purchased a MS. containing divers discourses, mostly by way of a letter, written by Jos. Monachus Eveshamensis. But this author was not a monk of Eynsham, near Oxford, sometimes written Evesham in the monuments of the church, but of the famous abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire. The matter of the book is trivial,” &c. Vid. Lel. Itin. Vol. II. 1711.

his

his side; which proved true enough; the Vice-Chancellor having gotten all Queen's, excepting one or two, and divers others, to be for him. But, notwithstanding this, I should in the opinion of deserving men have outnumbered him, had not Mr. Lhwyd, of the Museum, struck in; upon notice of which all my friends agreed that I and Mr. Lhwyd must adjust matters, and not oppose one another, unless we designed both to loose it. I easily assented, especially when soon after we had the news of Mr. Hatchett's death, whose interest, except two or three, went over to Colinge. In the evening of the same day we heard of Mr. Caswell's being elected, I met Mr. Lhwyd; and tho', upon conferring our interest, it appeared I had a majority of voices, yet, because he is senior, and is a man of far better merits than I can pretend to, and withal because he is my intimate friend, I fairly agreed to desist. I had not done this so soon, had not Dr.

Hudson,

Hudson, that afternoon, in the public library, and in Mr. Halley's hearing, told me that it would be the better way; adding, that he was sure that all men would upon that go over to Mr. Lhwyd, but that none of Lhwyd's, in case he should desist, would come over to me. But, to confront the Doctor, Mr. Halley told him immediately, that he would be for me, but that he would not vote for Mr. Lhwyd, but would stay at home all the time of the election. And, to shew the Doctor was out in his assertion, several of my friends, since we made up the matter, declared for Mr. Colinge. I hope, however, that Mr. Lhwyd will carry his point, tho' it will infallibly be with great difficulty; especially if Mr. Caswell continues Beadle six months longer, as 'tis said he will, insisting upon the Statute.—Thus have I missed of a place which would have been very agreeable to me, and have made my studies much more easy than they are at present."

See

MR. EDWARD LHWYD, 171

See Hearne's letter to Dr. Smith, Bib.
Bodl. Vol. II. fol. 127.

Oxon, Feb. 27, 1708.

“ Mr. Cafwell was admitted Profefſor in a congregation on Thursday morning laſt; and next day, contrary to what had ſometime before been expected, at 8 o'clock was a convocation for filling up the Beadleſhip. Mr. Lhwyd had 196, and Mr. Colinge 176 votes. I am heartily glad Mr. Lhwyd, who had not a farthing ſalary from the Muſeum, but only made what he could by ſhewing as I do, has carried his point, which is purely owing to my deſiſting.”

Oxon, March 15, 1708. See letter from Mr. Hearne to Dr. Smith, ib. fol. 127, Vol. II.

(O) “ We have loſt a very valuable man, Mr. Edward Lhwyd, Keeper of the Muſeum, and Superior Beadle in Divinity, who was taken with a pleuriſy on
Sunday

Sunday last, in the afternoon, and died on Wednesday following, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, in the 49th year of his age. What contributed to his disorder was an asthma he had had for several years. By his death you and I have lost a dear friend, and learning has suffered in no small degree."

"Mr. Lhwyd lies buried in the church of St. Michael: his body was conveyed from the Museum, where he died, and attended by the members of the common-room of Jesus-College, and the Beadles."

Oxon, July 2, 1709. See letter from Mr. Hearne to Dr. Smith, Bib. Bodl. Vol. I. fol. 138.

(O 2.) "Two or three days since, I saw in MSS. a short account of the lives of Dr. Wallis, by Dr. Gregory; of Mr. Ashmole, by Mr. Lhwyd; and of Antony a Wood, by Dr. Wood, of New-College;

lege; which, with several others, are to be published in the three volumes of Mr. Collyer's Dictionary."

Hearne to Smith, Bib. Bodl. Vol. I.
fol. 13. July 16, 1704.

(P) Mr. Lhwyd, I have been assured, spent a month, at least, in consulting and comparing things for the use of Dr. Hickes, such as related to the British language; which makes some wonder how he came to be left out among such as assisted. I can't attribute it to the Doctor, but suppose it owing to some underworkers." See a letter from Hearne to Smith, dat. Aug. 1, 1706, Bib. Bodl. fol. 48, Vol. I.

"I have heard it reported that he also laid the plan, and had a great hand in composing the *Hoglandia*, a poem, in answer to the *Muscipula* of Dr. Holdsworth; but the reputed author of this piece, Mr. Richards, is now living somewhere in Monmouthshire."

(R) Mr. Borlase, in his Observations on the Antiquities of Cornwall, says, “ that, having had the favour of perusing all the MSS. relating to etymology in this library, the Cornish-English vocabulary was not among these papers, and therefore is supposed to be lost, and always to be regretted by the curious.” P. 374.

“ I think myself in this place bound in gratitude to mention, that upon my application to the present Sir Thomas Seabright, son of the gentleman before-mentioned, he with the greatest politeness allowed me free access to them: which kind and unmerited favour I have not yet been able to accept.” 1760.

(R 2.) “ My noble Lord thinks himself much obliged to you for the kind notice that you have given him touching Mr. Lhwyd’s MSS. the refusal whereof was absolutely promised by Mr. Vice-Chancellor to my Lord Oxford; I therefore

fore intreat you to call upon Dr. Lancaſter forthwith, and induce him to write to Oxford in my Lord's behalf, that the diſpoſal of the things to Sir Thomas Seabright may be ſtopped. I ſhall write to both by the poſt, but that will come in later."

Extract of a letter from Hum. Wanley
to J. Anſtis, Eſq; dated Wimpole,
Feb. 25, 1715.

Ex collect. T. Aſtle.

(R 3.) The quarrel between Dr. Wynn and Mr. Lhwyd ſeems to have ariſen from the following circumſtances: Dr. Griffith Lloyd, of Llantleer, Principal of Jeſus-College, founded a ſcholarſhip in that college for the benefit of his relations. Mr. Lhwyd was very ſolicitous to obtain this piece of preferment for his friend David Parry, whoſe pedigree, and relation to this affair, are amongſt thoſe in Mr. Da Coſta's collection. It appears that they did not arrive ſoon enough,
which

which opportunity Dr. Wynn laid hold of to serve another person, who had gained his interest; and thereby 1702. disappointed Mr. Parry. This occasioned that coolness and reserve between the Doctor and Mr. Lhwyd, which is the general consequence of such contests. But it was soon after heightened by the public notice the latter took of some inadvertent speeches which the Doctor had made use of concerning his work. In the Preface to the *Archæologia*, he says, “It is the opinion of a great many, which in troth I am sorry for, says a gentleman who would seem concerned for this undertaking, that it consists only of etimology and Welsh and Irish vocabularies. Now, there are not, perhaps, above half a dozen or half a score in the kingdom that are curious that way. The world expected, according to his promise, and undertaking, a natural history, which is a study of established request, and that a great many
are

are learned in.—Half a dozen or half a score! A very comfortable number, truly, towards carrying off an impression; and a speech of great encouragement to all lovers of the antiquities of Britain and Ireland. Should we not expect that an impartial man would in the least have said three or four hundred, instead of half a score?" &c.

The Doctor, being offended at these and some other expressions, which were directly levelled at him, warmly resented them in a letter to Mr. Lhwyd, whose answer is no less sharp and severe. Copies of both are preserved in Wood's Study, at the Ashmolean Museum, No. 660, W.

It is to be wished that this animosity had ceased after the death of one of the parties, since by the survivor's influence the college was prevented from purchasing his valuable treasures, the loss of which opportunity they now lament.

(S) “ I am as sorry as you can be that Mr. Lhwyd’s papers, relating to the second part of his *Archæologia Brit.* are not digested, and that there seems to be no one qualified for compleating this great and useful work.”

Bib. Bodl. Hearne’s letter to Dr. Smith,
July 30, 1709. Fol. CXL.

“ I cannot learn that Mr. Lhwyd digested any part of the 2d volume of the *Archæologia Brit.* so that excellent work is like to continue imperfect. He had collected a great many curiosities, amongst which are several books, both manuscript and printed. If he had made a will, I do not doubt but he would have bequeathed them to the University. They now of right belong to Lewis Price, of Cardigan, as being the nearest relation.”

Ib. July 16, 1709. Fol. 139.

(T) “ Dr. Woodward, out of pure spleen against Mr. Lhwyd, who is a hundred times a better naturalist, opposed
his

his election and admission into the Society, alleging, before they came to ballot, that he who was then proposed had endeavoured to overthrow his hypothesis in the late printed account of the *Itinera Alpina*. But our learned friend found a great number of unprepossessed gentlemen then present, who stood up in his defence, and brought him in, notwithstanding that silly, absurd, and malicious opposition."

Letter from Smith to Lister, July 16,
1700. Smith's MSS. Bib. Bodl.
No. 58.

" This morning at Gresham-College you were approved of in council, and being afterwards proposed in the general meeting, Dr. Woodward took occasion to make a very long speech against your election; but, being answered very smartly by several members, and the Doctor finding nobody to second him, after above half an hour's debate you were chosen

with a very inconsiderable opposition. The Doctor's interest is so much lessened upon this controversy, that he is this year left out of the council."

Letter from Dr. Thorpe to Mr. Lhwyd,
in Wood's Study, W. 660.

For further testimonials of Mr. Lhwyd's character, see a letter from Dr. Smith to Mr. Hearne, Bib. Bodl. No. 76, H. 9.

"It is an excellent work, (speaking of the *Archæologia*,) and most useful to such as study the most remote antiquities of the greater or lesser Britain: though the generality of writers are dissatisfied with it; I think without any reason."

Mr. Hearne says, "He was a man of indefatigable industry, and of an enterprising and daring genius, whom no difficulties or dangers would deter or frighten from prosecuting his laudable and worthy designs; and, therefore, as no-
thing

thing uncommon and fit to be noted could escape his enquiry, so he would never rest satisfied till he came to a view of it himself." See his letter concerning some antiquities between Oxford and Windsor." 2 Ed. 1745, p. 144, 145.

Part of a letter from Bishop Nicolson to the Rev. Dr. Charlet, Master of University-College, Oxford.

———"ABOUT ten days agoe I had a letter from honest Mr. Lhwyd, who saies he has thoughts (with Mr. Vice-Chancellor's leave) to pass from Cornwall, where he then was, into Bretagne in France, in order to pick up the remains of the Armorican dialect. This will be the finishing part of his collections; and then (about four months hence) you are to expect his return to Oxford, where he is to put up his materials into form. From Ireland he has brought

brought above 30 parchment MSS. in the language of the natives. He met, he saies, with O-Flaherty, the author of the *Ogygia*, who is a person affable and learned; but the late revolutions in that kingdom have reduced him to great poverty, and destroyed his books and papers. The Cornish language, he complains, is so extreamely corrupted with English, that 'tis almost wholly perished. He has transcribed the only (two or three) books that are written in it; and has formed such a vocabulary out of 'em as he had formerly done out of the Irish and Highland Scotch. These books are the *Guirimir*, mentioned in the late edition of Cambden. He supposes that word to be a corruption of *Gwari Mirkel*; which, in their dialect, signifies a miraculous play or interlude. The latest, of those he copy'd, was written by one Wm. Gordon, A. D. 1611. They were composed for the begetting in the common people a right notion of the Scriptures,

and

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and were acted in the memory of some not long since deceas'd. Having nothing of my own worth the troubling you with, I hope you will excuse my giveing you this share of my friend's last favour; and believe me to be ever, Sir,

Your very faithful

Salkeld, as well as obliged servant,
Nov. 14, 1700.

WILL. NICOLSON."

The name of Lhwyd deservedly ought to be held in veneration by the sons of Ireland wherever found, and, one may add, by the Highlanders in Scotland, the Britons in Wales, and by all lovers of the Celtic learning and name. He it was who despised the fatigue of learning their language, and travelling wherever it was spoken, that he might attain its different dialects. He composed an excellent dictionary, considering it was the first of the kind. In it he promised a natural history

tory of the minerals, vegetables, animals, &c. of the Highlands, Isles, and Ireland, with their ancient Irish names; which, if judiciously performed, would prove a more valuable work than ever graced Ireland: but envious Fate, by the death of Lhwyd, deprived them of so precious an acquisition.

He bore patiently the denial of promised helps, when basely deserted by his mean-spirited subscribers to the dictionary; yet, before his death, the rude materials for the history were all collected, but so contracted for brevity, that none else could fit them for the press.

F I N I S.

